

County of Anglesey



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1965

G. CROMPTON, M.B., B.Ch., D.Obst.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

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To :

The Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the fifty-fourth annual report of the County Medical Officer of Health, being a report on the health of the county in 1965.

I am at a considerable disadvantage this year as I am writing a report on the work of my predecessor, Dr. T. A. I. Rees, who left the service of the Council on the 8th May, 1966, to take up an appointment in Plymouth. Dr. Rees was appointed County Medical Officer of Health in May, 1962, and during his comparatively short stay in Anglesey he has done much to consolidate developing services. He was particularly interested in the planning and development of the Junior and Adult Training Centres, Llangefni, and the New Clinic and Home for the Aged in Amlwch. There is no doubt that the success of the Training Centres is due to his knowledge and experience. As his successor, I would like to take this opportunity to wish him every success in his new appointment as Medical Officer of Health and Welfare Officer to the County Borough of Plymouth.

Vital Statistics

1965 has proved a very unfortunate year with respect to vital statistics. There was a material increase in deaths of persons of all ages and the infant mortality, neonatal mortality and perinatal mortality rates are the highest for 10 years and are well above the national figures. This is indeed a sad reverse from the very gratifying results in 1963 when the lowest-ever figures in Anglesey were recorded.

There has also been a sudden increase in the number of stillbirths and of early neonatal deaths due to prematurity. This highlights the continued need to strive for better antenatal care. Because the incidence of maternal deaths nowadays is only an occasional disaster in the county, we must guard against any apathy amongst expectant mothers and continue to stress the need for regular and frequent visits to whoever is conducting their antenatal care, whether it be the family doctor or the local authority clinics, as this is the only sure way of reducing the stillbirth and infant mortality rates to somewhere near the national figures. However, too great an importance should not be attached to these results as, in a small county such as Anglesey, a fluctuation of three to four infant deaths or stillbirths produces a disproportionate fluctuation in the corresponding "rates."

Staff

During the year Miss Ada Evans, the district nurse/midwife in the Beaumaris area retired. I wish to pay tribute to the excellent work she did in that area over a long period of years. The gifts she

received from the local residents left no doubt in one's mind as to the great affection and esteem in which she was held.

I welcome to the department Mr. J. Barcroft, L.D.S., Miss O. Hughes, H.V., Mrs. E. R. Craig, District Nurse/Midwife, Mr. H. O. Williams, Supervisor of the Adult Training Centre, Mrs. M. Miles, Assistant Supervisor at the Junior Training Centre, Miss P. Randall, Dental Surgery Assistant, and Miss Shirley Evans, Clerical Staff.

I would like to congratulate Mr. R. J. Jones, Mental Welfare Officer, who (despite adverse conditions due to ill-health) was successful in obtaining the Certificate in Social Work.

Staffing

For the second year running Anglesey suffered from the national shortage of nursing staff. We are still under our establishment for district nurse/midwives by one nurse, and despite repeated advertisements we have not been able to fill this post. I would pay tribute to those members of the nursing staff who have covered the County so adequately.

Difficulties were also experienced during the year in obtaining suitable persons to fill vacancies as Deputy Matrons in the Homes for the Aged. These difficulties are carried over into 1966 and have now become extremely serious.

Building Programme

I am pleased to report that the Junior Training Centre in Llan-gefnï for mentally subnormal children was opened in September, and at the end of the year staff had been appointed for the Adult Training Centre.

The New Clinic and Ambulance Station at Amlwch were almost completed by the end of the year, and some progress has been made with the new Amlwch Home for the Aged.

Considerable progress was made with combined housing schemes for the aged in Benllech and Llanfairpwll, and other schemes were under consideration.

Acknowledgments

I wish to bring to your attention the many services rendered by voluntary workers, including those who serve on the ambulances, help in the infant welfare clinics and organise meals on wheels services in the County. I am also extremely grateful for the help received from the Anglesey Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons, the Marie Curie Memorial Foundation, the North Wales Society for the Blind, and the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf during the year.

I wish also to acknowledge the kindness and co-operation shown by the other officers of the Council. I am particularly indebted to the Clerk of the Council and his department for assistance and advice frequently sought and readily given. The County Water Engineer (Mr. A. B. Groves) and the Inspector of Food and Drugs (Mr. H. A. Thomas) kindly provided information relating to their departments for inclusion in this report. I am indebted to the District Medical Officers of Health, the Assistant County Medical Officers, the field and clerical staff for their loyal co-operation, and Mr. H. Betts, my chief administrative assistant, for his help in the compiling of this report.

I would also like to take this opportunity to thank you, Sir, and members of the Health Committee, for the interest you have shown at all times in the work of the department and for the support, advice and guidance I have received since coming to Anglesey in May.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

G. CROMPTON

County Medical Officer.

July 1966

GENERAL STATISTICS

Table 1.

| <i>District</i> | <i>Area in Acres</i> | <i>*Popula- tion</i> | <i>Rateable Value (1.4.65)</i> |
|-------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------|--|
| Beaumaris Borough | 3,135 | 1,930 | £ 68,986 |
| Amlwch Urban | 4,494 | 3,600 | 132,684 |
| Holyhead Urban | 730 | 10,650 | 229,910 |
| Llangefni Urban | 2,510 | 3,330 | 103,936 |
| Menai Bridge Urban | 824 | 2,250 | 75,234 |
| Total Urban Districts ... | 11,693 | 21,760 | 541,764 |
| Aethwy Rural | 52,352 | 10,660 | 183,141 |
| Twrcelyn Rural | 53,865 | 9,240 | 162,097 |
| Valley Rural | 58,785 | 13,800 | 298,753 |
| Total Rural Districts | 165,001 | 33,700 | 643,991 |
| Total Administrative County.. | 176,694 | 55,460 | 1,254,741 |

**Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1965.*

Estimated product of 1d. rate for County 1965/66 £4,978

METEOROLOGY

Monthly climatological data relating to R.A.F. Establishment, Valley, and supplied by courtesy of the Director General of the Meteorological Office, Air Ministry.

Table 2.

| YEAR 1965 | RAINFALL | | SUNSHINE | | TEMPERATURE | | FOG |
|--------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Month | Mean dly. rainfall mms. | No. of Wet Days | Mean dly. hrs. of sunshine | Sunny days | Mean Max. day Tem. | Mean Min. Night Tem. | No. of days fog record- ed |
| January ... | 3.8 | 15 | 2.5 | 6 | 44 | 37 | 2 |
| February ... | 0.4 | 3 | 2.1 | 4 | 45 | 35 | 1 |
| March | 1.7 | 9 | 4.6 | 11 | 50 | 37 | 1 |
| April | 1.5 | 11 | 6.7 | 13 | 53 | 41 | 2 |
| May | 1.8 | 8 | 6.3 | 10 | 57 | 46 | 2 |
| June | 3.7 | 12 | 7.0 | 9 | 62 | 51 | 4 |
| July | 2.5 | 8 | 5.8 | 6 | 63 | 53 | 5 |
| August | 2.9 | 11 | 6.6 | 10 | 65 | 53 | 0 |
| September .. | 3.7 | 14 | 3.5 | 5 | 59 | 51 | 0 |
| October ... | 2.3 | 7 | 4.9 | 16 | 60 | 48 | 2 |
| November .. | 3.5 | 18 | 3.0 | 11 | 48 | 39 | 0 |
| December.... | 5.4 | 24 | 1.7 | 5 | 47 | 40 | 0 |

There were more sunny and wet days than in the previous year, and the mean maximum day temperature was somewhat lower. January and December were particularly "wet" months. Fog was slightly less prevalent than in the previous year.

VITAL STATISTICS

Where possible the comparable rates for England and Wales are shown. For the current year these are provisional figures issued by the Registrar General.

A table will be found at Appendix "D" showing the statistics for the individual county districts.

Births

There were 1,069 *live births* registered during the year, corresponding to a birth rate of 19.3 per 1,000 population.

The trend of the birth rate over the past 10 years can be seen from Table 3, which gives the England and Wales data for comparison.

Table 3. BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION.

| | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>England and Wales</i> |
|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1956 | 16.0 | 15.6 |
| 1957 | 16.1 | 16.1 |
| 1958 | 16.3 | 16.4 |
| 1959 | 16.7 | 16.5 |
| 1960 | 17.0 | 17.1 |
| 1961 | 17.4 | 17.5 |
| 1962 | 18.3 | 17.9 |
| 1963 | 18.2 | 18.2 |
| 1964 | 19.2 | 18.4 |
| 1965 | 19.3 | 18.0 |

Illegitimate live births accounted for 63 out of the total of 1,069 live births. Expressed as a percentage this is 5.9 per cent. of the total and as a rate is 1.1 per 1,000 population.

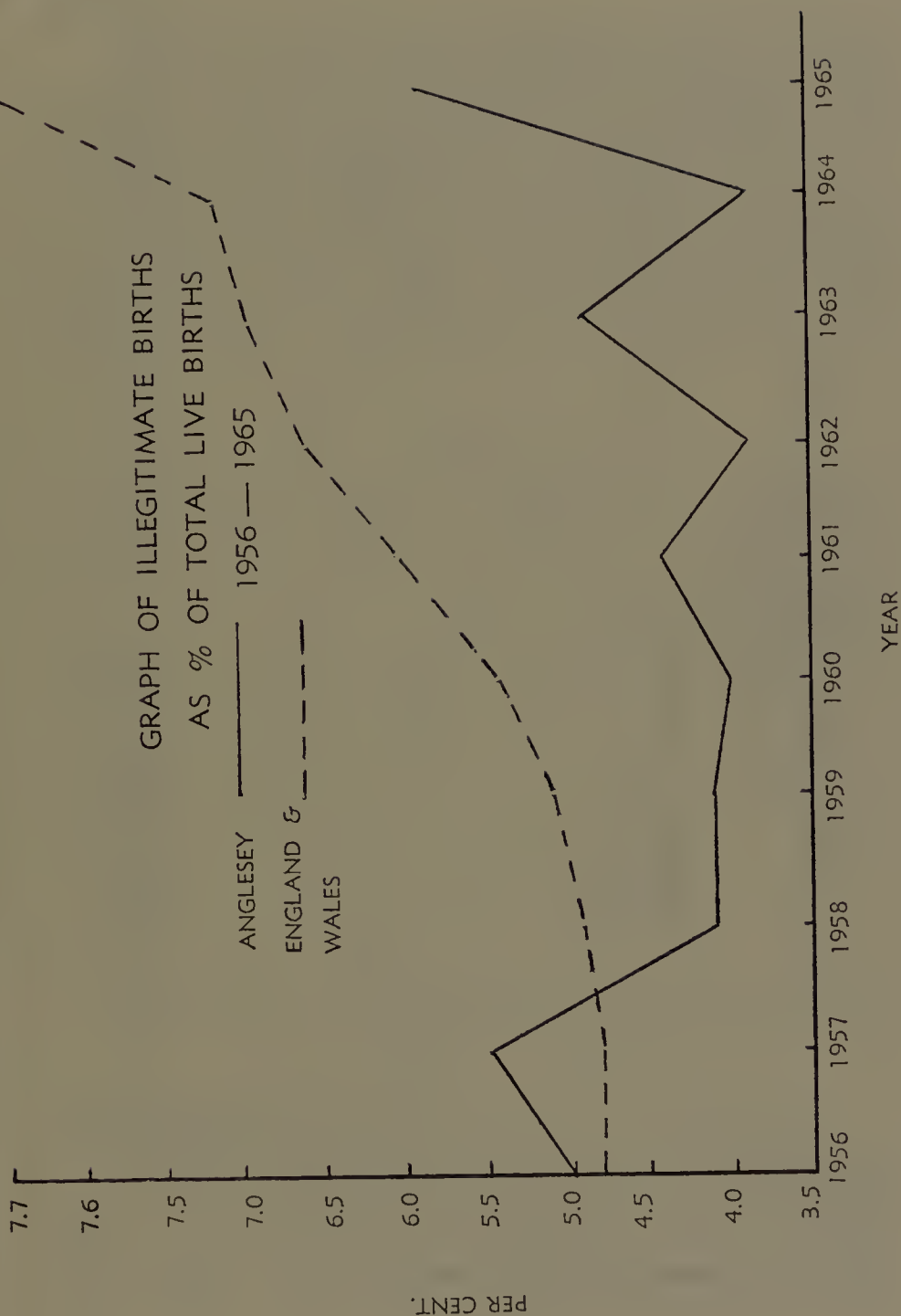
These figures show a regrettable increase compared with 1965, and in fact are the highest for 13 years. The illegitimate birth rate does however tend to fluctuate from year to year.

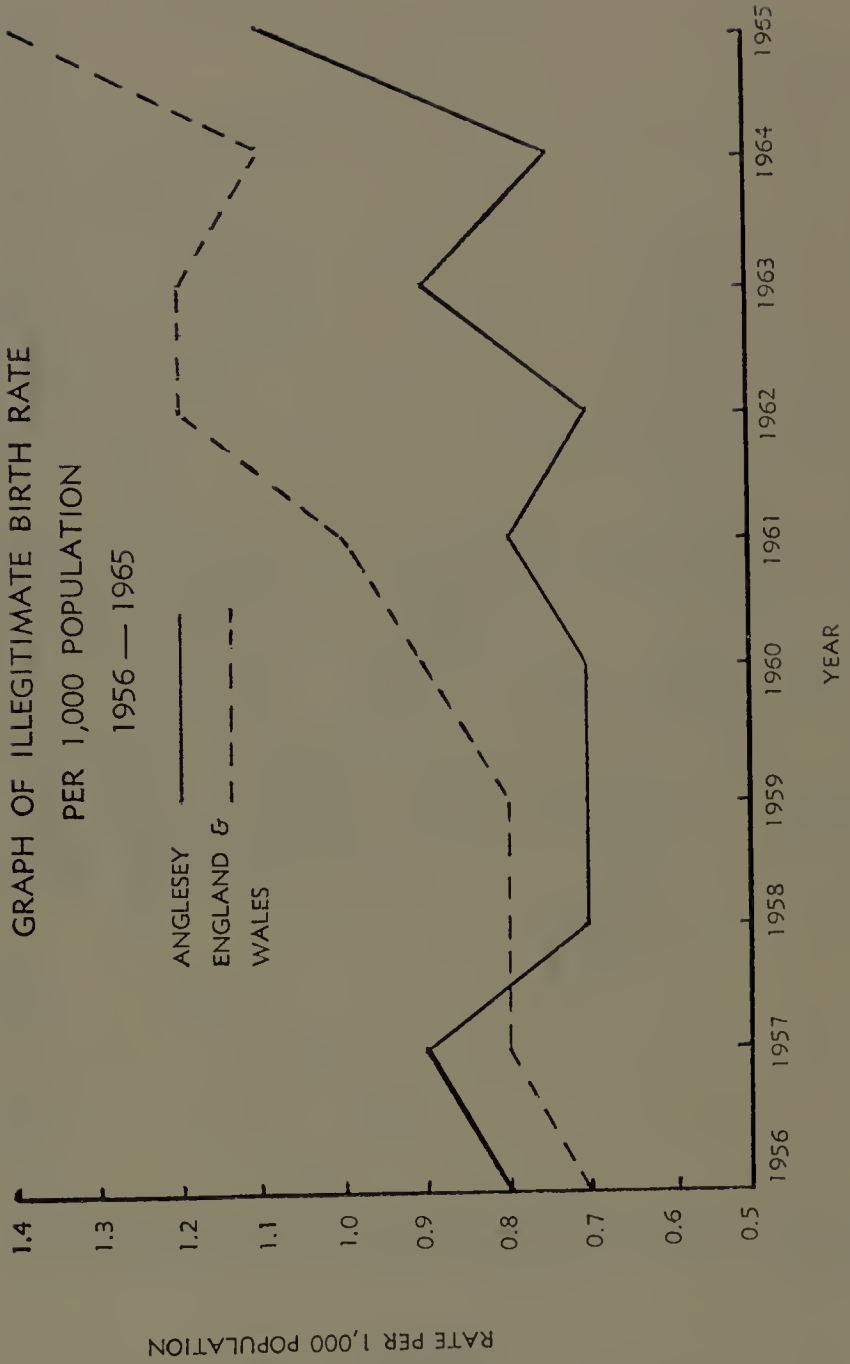
Two graphs are depicted comparing the percentage of illegitimate live births and the illegitimate birth rate in Anglesey with England and Wales for the past 10 years.

GRAPH OF ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
AS % OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS

ANGLESEY — 1956 — 1965

ENGLAND &
WALES - - -





Stillbirths

Stillbirths during the year numbered 26, which gives a stillbirth rate of 0.47 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 0.29. To express stillbirths as a rate per 1,000 population is liable to mislead, because if the population is ageing, that fact alone would cause a decline in the rate computed in this way. It is of more interest to know what proportion of developing pregnancies (i.e., pregnancies which advance to the 28th week) have live issue. Table 4 shows the stillbirth rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births for the past 10 years, with the England and Wales figures for comparison.

Table 4.

STILLBIRTHS PER 1,000 BIRTHS (LIVE AND STILL)

| | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>England and Wales</i> |
|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1956 | 28 | 23 |
| 1957 | 28 | 22 |
| 1958 | 20 | 22 |
| 1959 | 28 | 21 |
| 1960 | 19 | 20 |
| 1961 | 20 | 19 |
| 1962 | 17 | 18 |
| 1963 | 24 | 17 |
| 1964 | 17 | 16 |
| 1965 | 24 | 16 |

Rate is given to nearest whole number.

Infant Mortality

There were 27 deaths of infants under 12 months of age during the year. This gives an infant mortality rate of 25.3 per 1,000 live births. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 19.0 per 1,000 live births. There were four deaths of illegitimate infants. The infant mortality rate per 1,000 corresponding live births was therefore :

Legitimate : 22.9

Illegitimate : 63.5

The trend of the infant mortality rate over the past 10 years can be seen by reference to Table 5.

Table 5

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

| | Infant Mortality Rate | | Neonatal Mortality Rate* | |
|-----------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>Eng. and Wales</i> | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>Eng. and Wales</i> |
| 1956..... | 23 | 24 | 17 | 17 |
| 1957..... | 24 | 23 | 13 | 16 |
| 1958..... | 17 | 23 | 12 | 16 |
| 1959..... | 18 | 22 | 14 | 16 |
| 1960..... | 18 | 22 | 15 | 16 |
| 1961..... | 20 | 22 | 16 | 15 |
| 1962..... | 23 | 22 | 11 | 15 |
| 1963..... | 16 | 21 | 11 | 14 |
| 1964..... | 24 | 20 | 19 | 14 |
| 1965..... | 25 | 19 | 23 | 13 |

* *Deaths under 4 Weeks per 1,000 live births*

Rates are given to nearest whole number.

Infant Mortality and Perinatal Mortality

After the lowest-ever rate recorded for Anglesey in 1963, we are again well above the national figure. In fact, I regret to record that the rate is the highest in this County since 1955, the perinatal mortality rate being particularly high, due to a marked increase in stillbirths.

A slight alteration in small annual numbers often, however, produces a material alteration in the "statistical rates." Too much significance therefore should not be attached to these results.

Table 6

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE.

(Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births).

| | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>England and Wales</i> |
|------------|-----------------|------------------------------|
| 1956 | 41 | 37 |
| 1957 | 40 | 36 |
| 1958 | 30 | 35 |
| 1959 | 39 | 34 |
| 1960 | 32 | 33 |
| 1961 | 35 | 32 |
| 1962 | 28 | 31 |
| 1963 | 27 | 29 |
| 1964 | 33 | 28 |
| 1965 | 44 | 27 |

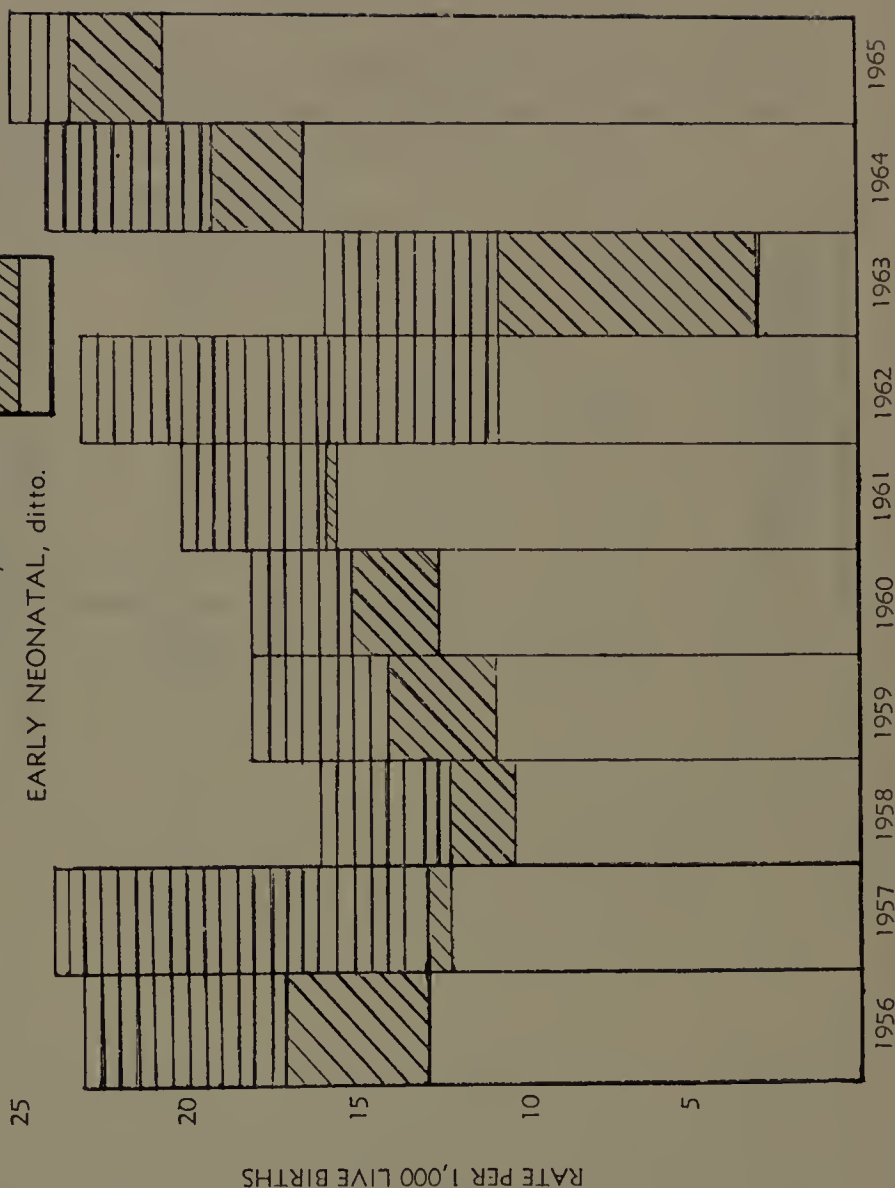
Rate is given to the nearest whole number

TEN-YEAR HISTOGRAM SHOWING:—

POST NEONATAL MORTALITY RATE .

LATE NEONATAL, ditto.

EARLY NEONATAL, ditto.



Maternal Mortality

There were no maternal deaths during the year. Table 7 gives details of maternal mortality for the past 10 years.

Table 7

MATERNAL MORTALITY

| | <i>Actual Number</i> | <i>Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still)</i> | |
|------------|--------------------------|---|------------------------------|
| | | <i>Anglesey</i> | <i>England and Wales</i> |
| 1956 | 1 | 1.2 | 0.6 |
| 1957 | — | 0.0 | 0.9 |
| 1958 | — | 0.0 | 0.4 |
| 1959 | 1 | 1.1 | 0.8 |
| 1960 | 1 | 1.1 | 0.4 |
| 1961 | — | 0.0 | 0.3 |
| 1962 | 1 | 1.0 | 0.3 |
| 1963 | — | 0.0 | 0.6 |
| 1964 | 1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| 1965 | — | 0.0 | 0.2 |

General Mortality

There were 738 deaths of persons of all ages registered during the year after allowing for transferable deaths (inward and outward). This gives a crude death rate of 13.3 per 1,000 population. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 11.5. Because the rates as computed take no account of differences in the age composition of the population in question (hence the appellation "crude") whereas as a matter of common experience, mortality is correlated to age, valid comparisons of crude rates are impossible to make. Applying the comparability factor given by the Registrar General to the crude death rate gives a standardized death rate of 12.4 per cent. per 1,000 population.

Tables 8 and 9 show the deaths according to the cause and classified by age at death and by county district respectively.

There were 49 more deaths in 1965 than in the previous year, with a large increase in accidental deaths.

Table 8. CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE, 1965

| CAUSES | MALES | | | | | | | | | | FEMALES | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|-------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---------|----|----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | 75- | 0- | 1- | 5- | 15- | 25- | 35- | 45- | 55- | 65- | 75- | |
| 1 Tuberculosis, respiratory | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| 2 Tuberculosis, other | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| 3 Syphilitic disease | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6 Meningococcal Infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7 Acute poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8 Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 Other infective diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 Cancer of stomach | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 4 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 7 | 22 |
| 11 Cancer of lung | — | — | — | — | — | — | 4 | 7 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | — | 23 |
| 12 Cancer of breast | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 13 |
| 13 Cancer of uterus | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 7 |
| 14 Cancer of all other sites | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 6 | 5 | 13 | 11 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 12 | 65 |
| 15 Leukaemia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 16 Diabetes | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 31 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 20 | 51 | 126 |
| 18 Coronary disease, angina | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14 | 22 | 23 | 14 | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 4 | 9 | 15 | 106 |

[illegible]

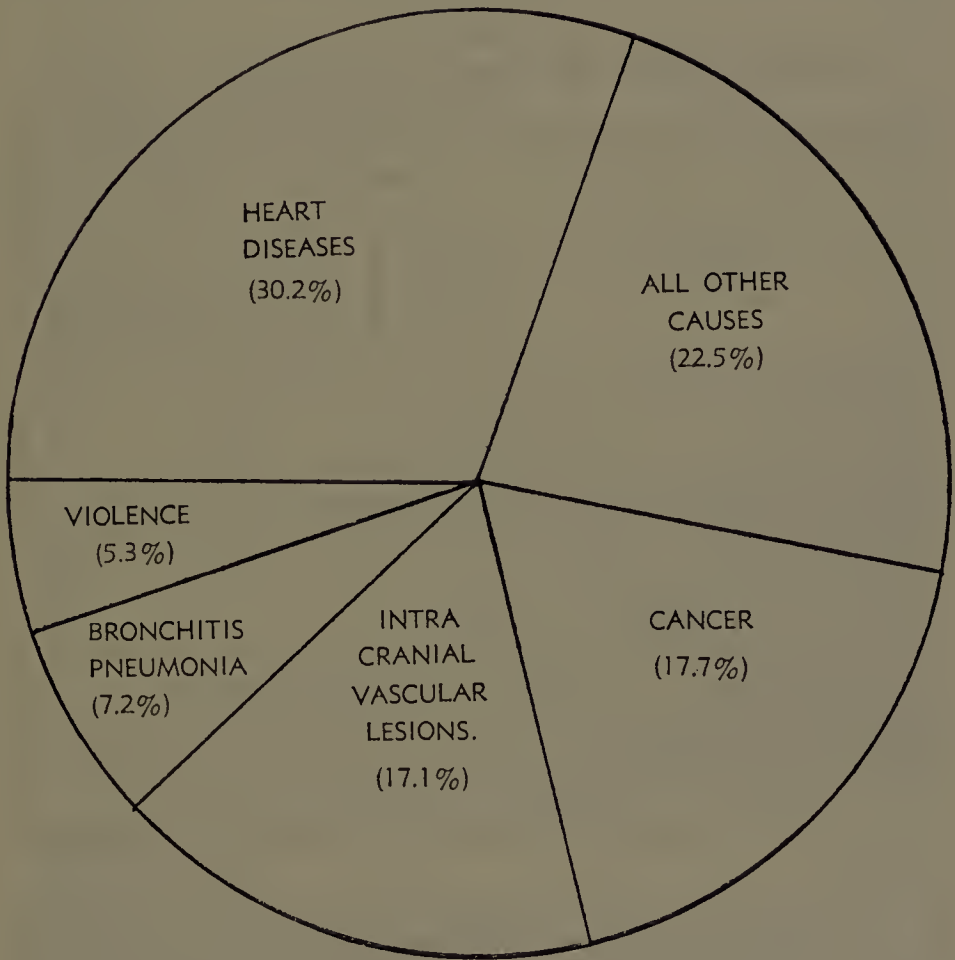
Table 9.

DEATHS AND STILLBIRTHS CLASSIFIED BY COUNTY DISTRICTS, 1965

| CAUSES | DEATHS | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|-------|
| | <i>Amburb</i> | <i>Beaumaris</i> | <i>Llolybead</i> | <i>Llangefni</i> | <i>Menai Bridge</i> | <i>Aethwy</i> | <i>Turcelyn</i> | <i>Valley</i> | |
| 1 Tuberculosis, respiratory | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| 2 Tuberculosis, other | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| 3 Syphilitic disease | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 4 Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 5 Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 6 Meningococcal infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 7 Acute Poliomyelitis..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 8 Measles | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 9 Other infective diseases | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 10 Cancer of stomach | 1 | 2 | 6 | 2 | — | 3 | 1 | 7 | 22 |
| 11 Cancer of lung | 1 | — | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 23 |
| 12 Cancer of breast | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | — | 3 | 2 | 13 |
| 13 Cancer of uterus | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| 14 Cancer of all other sites | 2 | 1 | 22 | 3 | — | 12 | 17 | 8 | 65 |
| 15 Leukaemia | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| 16 Diabetes | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 | 4 |
| 17 Vascular lesions of nervous system | 8 | 3 | 29 | 4 | 10 | 20 | 17 | 35 | 126 |
| 18 Coronary disease, angina | 8 | 4 | 26 | 3 | 4 | 21 | 19 | 21 | 106 |
| 19 Hypertension with heart disease... | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 4 | — | — | 9 |
| 20 Other heart diseases | 9 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 6 | 25 | 17 | 18 | 108 |
| 21 Other circulatory diseases | 1 | 2 | 12 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 10 | 48 |
| 22 Influenza | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 23 Pneumonia | — | 2 | 4 | — | 1 | 8 | — | — | 15 |
| 24 Bronchitis | 2 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 11 | 37 |
| 25 Other diseases of respiratory system | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 2 | 2 | — | 8 |
| 26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.. | — | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| 27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea... | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 4 |
| 28 Nephritis and nephrosis | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| 29 Hyperplasia of prostate | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 4 |
| 30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| 31 Congenital malformations | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 1 | — | 6 |
| 32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 4 | 7 | 21 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 18 | 73 |
| 33 Motor vehicle accidents | — | — | — | — | — | 6 | 1 | 4 | 11 |
| 34 All other accidents | 2 | — | 5 | 2 | — | 5 | 7 | 7 | 28 |
| 35 Suicide | 1 | — | 4 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 7 |
| 36 Homicide and operations of war... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals | 43 | 30 | 175 | 37 | 34 | 147 | 115 | 157 | 738 |
| Infant Deaths | — | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 27 |
| Stillbirths | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | — | 7 | 2 | 6 | 26 |

The main causes of death

A summary of the deaths showing the principal causes is given diagrammatically below.



EPIDEMIOLOGY

The notifications of infectious diseases during the year are set out below.

Tables 10 and 11 include cases diagnosed in Caernarvonshire hospitals and therefore notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of the district in which the hospital is situate.

Table 10.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1965

| DISEASE | URBAN | | | | | RURAL | | | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | <i>Amlwch</i> | <i>Beaumaris</i> | <i>Holyhead</i> | <i>Llangefni</i> | <i>Menai Bridge</i> | <i>Aethwy</i> | <i>Trevellyn</i> | <i>Valley</i> | |
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | 3 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 32 |
| Dysentery | — | — | — | — | — | 13 | 1 | 2 | 16 |
| Acute pneumonia | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |
| Acute poliomyelitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | 5 | 4 | 1 | — | — | 53 | 95 | 6 | 164 |
| Whooping Cough | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | — | 5 |
| Food Poisoning | — | — | — | — | — | 11 | 5 | 3 | 19 |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 |
| Meningococcal Infections | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |
| Erysipelas | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Acute Encephalitis | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum..... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Malaria contracted abroad | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 |

In Table 11 will be found the trend of notifications over the last 10 years.

The incidence of infectious diseases in the County continues at the very satisfactory low level which has been noted over the past few years. Food poisoning (19) and dysentery (16) showed a considerable increase over the previous year. The incidence of measles, however, was much lower than in 1964, as expected. Although this is a disease whose prevalence is high every other year in the country as a whole, in Anglesey the peak incidence has been noted to occur every third to fifth year.

There were no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria or smallpox. This is the 16th consecutive year in which no confirmed case of diphtheria has been notified, and the 19th consecutive year in which no death has occurred from this disease.

Table 11.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1956-65

| DISEASE | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|--------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | 28 | 10 | 50 | 27 | 12 | 22 | 19 | 24 | 30 | 32 |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 2 |
| Dysentery | 12 | 45 | 14 | 3 | 27 | 2 | 10 | 38 | 3 | 16 |
| Pneumonia | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |
| Meningococcal Infections | 2 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Ac. Poliomyelitis ... | 6 | 3 | 1 | — | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Puerperal Pyrexia ... | — | — | — | 8 | 14 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 4 | — |
| Erysipelas | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — |
| Measles | 204 | 54 | 1143 | 653 | 39 | 391 | 394 | 376 | 1221 | 164 |
| Whooping Cough... | 32 | 5 | 2 | 89 | 27 | 19 | — | — | 54 | 5 |
| Ophth. Neonatorum | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Food Poisoning..... | 1 | 8 | 1 | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | — | 3 | 19 |
| Encephalitis | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | — |
| Malaria* | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 |

* Contracted abroad.

Mortality from infectious diseases during the year is shown in Table 12, together with the trend of mortality over the past 10 years.

Table 12.

MORTALITY FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1956-65
(including certain diseases which are not notifiable)

| DISEASE | 1956 | 1957 | 1958 | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|---------------------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Diphtheria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Scarlet Fever | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Typhoid and Paratyphoid | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Meningococcal Infections | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Ac. Inf. Enceph. ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ac. Poliomyelitis & Polioenceph. | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Enceph. Leth. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Whooping Cough... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Influenza | 2 | 10 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 7 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 |
| Diarrhoea under 2 years | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — |
| Puerperal Sepsis ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Infective Hepatitis... | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — |

Veneral Disease

Four new cases of syphilis, 15 of gonorrhoea and 48 of non-veneral diseases were seen at the Caernarvon and Anglesey Clinic or at St. David's Hospital during the year.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The Council's proposals under this heading provide for vaccination and immunisation against the following diseases to be made available to the public :

Smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis and tetanus.

B.C.G. vaccination is referred to in the section of this report dealing with tuberculosis.

As reliable antigens become available so new courses of injections are recommended. This calls for a revision of the programme of injections which is devised to afford the fullest measure of protection for our children. Such a revision was undertaken in 1962 and our arrangements were altered to take account of the best and most recent scientific advice. The programme of protective measures which was recommended was as follows :

| | | |
|----------------------|-----|--|
| The expectant mother | ... | A course of Poliomyelitis vaccine |
| At age 2 months | ... | Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus |
| „ 3 „ | ... | Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus |
| „ 4 „ | ... | Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus |
| „ 6 „ | ... | 1st oral Poliomyelitis vaccine |
| „ 7 „ | ... | 2nd oral Poliomyelitis vaccine |
| „ 8 „ | ... | 3rd oral Poliomyelitis vaccine |
| „ 15 „ | ... | Smallpox vaccination |
| „ 18 „ | ... | Whooping Cough/Diphtheria/Tetanus |
| „ School Entry | ... | Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster, Oral Poliomyelitis Vaccine Booster |
| „ 10 years | ... | Diphtheria/Tetanus Booster |
| „ 13 „ | ... | Tuberculosis (B.C.G. Vaccination) |

A personal record card setting out this programme has been prepared and is issued to all mothers of babies.

Triple antigen (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus) continue to be the most popular form of protection against these diseases, and 784 children during the year received protection in this form.

Smallpox Vaccination

During the year vaccination records were related to the area of residence as follows :

Table 13.

VACCINATION RECORDS RECEIVED IN 1965

| | <i>Primary</i> | <i>Re-vaccinations</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|--------------|
| Amlwch | 45 | 32 | 77 |
| Beaumaris | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Holyhead | 93 | 26 | 119 |
| Llangefni | 31 | 4 | 35 |
| Menai Bridge | 21 | 10 | 31 |
| Aethwy | 85 | 71 | 156 |
| Twrcelyn | 79 | 31 | 110 |
| Valley | 101 | 20 | 121 |
| Total | 458 | 196 | 654 |

The above figures compare with the figures for 1964 of 339 primary vaccinations, and 139 re-vaccinations, making a total of 478 vaccinations in all.

Diphtheria Immunisation

802 children were immunised during 1965 as follows :

Table 14.

| <i>Year of Birth</i> | <i>No. immunised</i> |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1965 | 347 |
| 1964 | 386 |
| 1963 | 33 |
| 1962 | 14 |
| 1958-61 | 20 |
| 1949-57 | 2 |
| TOTAL | 802 |

In addition 1,778 children received a "booster" dose during the year.

Whooping Cough Vaccination and Tetanus Immunisation

The number of children protected against whooping cough and tetanus during the year 1965 was :

Table 15.

| <i>Year of Birth</i> | <i>No. vaccinated against Whooping Cough</i> | <i>No. immunised against Tetanus</i> |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1965 | 347 | 347 |
| 1964 | 386 | 386 |
| 1963 | 32 | 33 |
| 1962 | 14 | 14 |
| 1958-61 | 11 | 16 |
| 1949-57 | 2 | 3 |
| TOTALS | 792 | 799 |

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against poliomyelitis continued steadily throughout the year and oral or "Sabin" vaccine has almost completely replaced "Salk" vaccine which is given by injection.

The following table gives details of the number of persons who received protection against poliomyelitis.

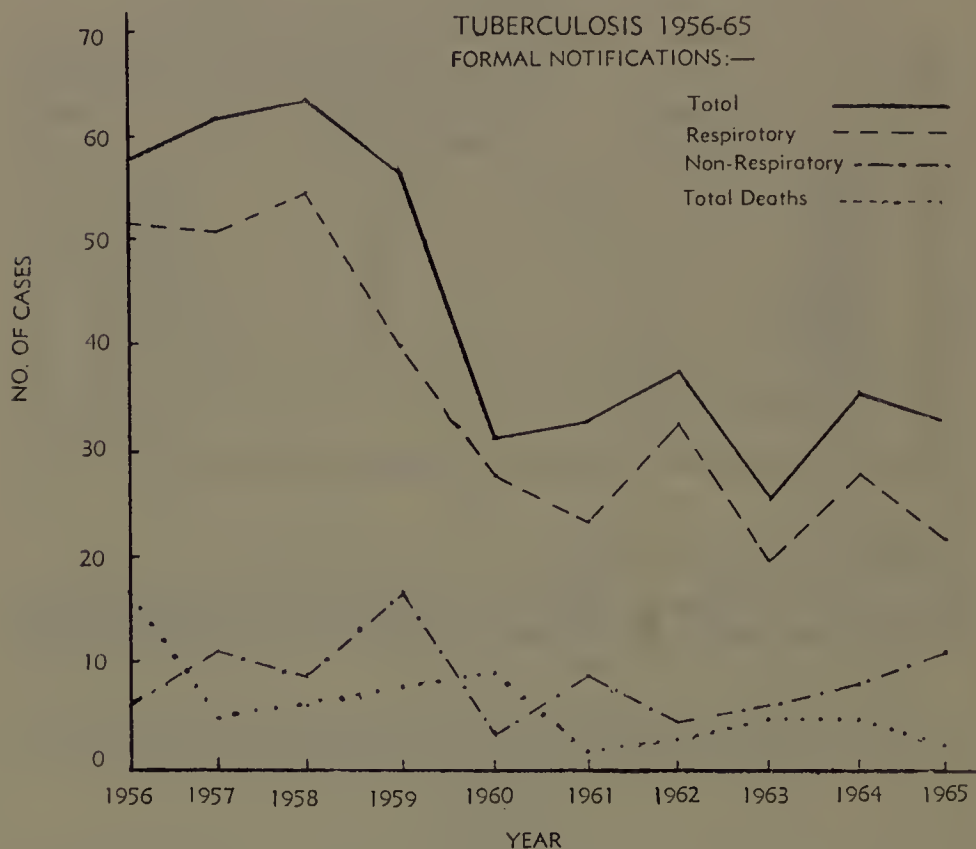
Table 16.

| | |
|--|-----|
| No. who completed primary course of Salk Vaccine ... | 3 |
| No. who completed primary course of Oral Vaccine ... | 855 |
| No. of persons given 3rd injection of Salk Vaccine | 15 |
| No. of persons given 4th injection of Salk Vaccine | — |
| No. of persons given reinforcing dose of oral vaccine | |
| after : (a) 2 Salk doses | 8 |
| (b) 3 Salk doses | 556 |
| (c) 3 Oral doses | 30 |
| (d) 2 Salk + 1 Oral dose | 28 |

In addition 74 adults and 26 children received a "booster" dose as a result of a suspected case in Caernarvonshire.

TUBERCULOSIS

Thirty-three (22 respiratory and 11 non-respiratory) new notifications were received during the year and 3 deaths due to tuberculosis were registered. The trend of notifications and deaths over the past 10 years is shown in the following graph.



In addition 4 respiratory and 1 non-respiratory cases were transferred to Anglesey from other areas.

The number of known cases on the register decreased by 102 during the year.

I am glad to report a steady decrease in the number of patients on the register since the peak of 579 cases at the end of 1959. The corresponding figure for 1965 was 324 cases with a significant decrease of 102 during that year. There is little doubt that this improved state of affairs is due to improvements in housing conditions and the standard of living—better food and tuberculous free milk (Anglesey has been a milk eradication area since 1950). Another material factor is that cures are being effected by modern drugs being taken regularly in the appropriate doses as recommended by the Chest Physician, the health visitors checking that this is being done by the patients.

During the past few years also intensive disease detection drives have taken place leading to a decrease in the pool of undetected cases acting as primary foci of infection.

Admissions to hospitals totalled 29 in 1965 and, as in 1964, there were no cases awaiting admission at the end of the year.

The following is the report of the Consulting Chest Physician for the area (Dr. J. Glyn Jones) :

"It is again a pleasure to acknowledge the co-operation of the County Medical Officer and his staff, together with their enthusiasm in applying all possible procedures towards the elimination of the tuberculosis problem. Backed by the wholehearted support of general practitioners this has led to a better understanding by patients of the principles of modern therapy, and despite the closure of local hospitals, there is less reluctance to accept treatment than in the past.

"During the year the clinics at Holyhead, now held fortnightly instead of weekly, have been grossly overcrowded thus allowing insufficient time for individual examination. Nevertheless the total attendances for the year at this centre have shown a decline. One can only hope that this is not because patients have been discouraged from attending by the prevailing conditions, and that the slight decline in tuberculous notifications, recorded in the statistics, is a real one and not one due to the failure to diagnose early disease through the objections of patients to attendance at this clinic."

Care and After Care

Table 17 gives details of the number of cases in each area and of the number of visits paid.

Table 17

| <i>Area</i> | <i>No. of Visits paid</i> | <i>No. of cases on Register at 31/12/65</i> |
|--------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| Amlwch | 53 | 20 |
| Beaumaris | 89 | 16 |
| Bodedern | 43 | 18 |
| Bodorgan | 131 | 27 |
| Holyhead | 246 | 101 |
| Llangefni | 71 | 44 |
| Llanfechell | 57 | 23 |
| Marianglas | 27 | 20 |
| Menai Bridge | 91 | 26 |
| Newborough | 35 | 29 |
| Totals | 843 | 324 |

In addition the Superintendent Nursing Officer and her deputy paid 85 visits.

Supplies of milk and extra nourishment were given free of charge to 11 cases during the year. In addition 6 cases who did not qualify for a free issue under the Council's scheme were assisted by the Voluntary Committee for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons.

It is the practice to urge the immediate household and family contacts of a new case to submit to examination by the chest physician.

During the year 202 contacts of 38 new cases (including "inward transfers") were examined in this way.

The number of new cases coming to light (whether by notification or otherwise) and the number of contacts examined were as follows :

| | 1964 | 1965 |
|--|------|------|
| New and transferred cases of tuberculosis: | 41 | 38 |
| Contacts examined : | | |
| Children | 73 | 129 |
| Adults | 47 | 73 |

In addition 169 pupils at the Sir Thomas Jones School, Amlwch, were M.P. tested as contacts of a teacher.

B.C.G. Vaccination

In Table 18 is set out the work done during the year in the routine testing and vaccinating of young contacts of notified cases of tuberculosis. Since vaccinations commenced in 1949 a total of 2,271 contacts have been vaccinated with B.C.G.

Table 18

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF CONTACTS 1965

| <i>Age Group</i> | <i>Total Tested</i> | <i>Multiple Puncture</i> | | <i>Vaccinated</i> | <i>Refusal of test and/or vaccination</i> |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------------|------------|-------------------|---|
| | | <i>+ve</i> | <i>-ve</i> | | |
| Up to 5 years | 70 | 3 | 67 | 130* | 2 |
| 5-9 years..... | 33 | 1 | 30 | 30 | 2 |
| 10 and over | 26 | 2 | 24 | 24 | — |
| Totals | 129 | 6 | 131 | 184* | 4 |

* Includes 63 vaccinations of new-born babies

B.C.G. Vaccination of School Children

In 1965 719 children aged 13-14 years attending schools in the county were offered B.C.G. vaccination. In addition to this a further 411 children who had missed the opportunity in 1963 and 1964 were given another chance to receive this protection.

At the request of the Board of Management of the H.M.S. Conway, a number at this establishment were also given B.C.G. vaccination.

The co-operation shown by the headteachers concerned and by the Chest Physician and his staff is gratefully acknowledged.

The following table shows the results of the testing of school children with a view to B.C.G. vaccination :

Table 19

| | <i>Sec. Schools</i> | <i>H.M.S. Conway</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| No. of consent forms sent out | 1,130 | — |
| No. of consents | 608 | 56 |
| No. tested..... | 542 | 56 |
| No. vaccinated..... | 452 | 45 |

X-ray Results

65 positive reactors were X-rayed (54 secondary school pupils and 11 cadets), but happily no cases of active disease were discovered among this group.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Births

The number of births *notified* during the year classified by place of occurrence was as follows :

Table 20

| | <i>Live Births</i> | <i>Stillbirths</i> |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| At Home | 123 | 1 |
| St. David's Hospital | 630 | 23 |
| Gors Maternity Home | 307 | 2 |
| Private Nursing Homes, etc. | 7 | — |
| Totals | 1,067 | 26 |

In 1965 88 per cent. of all births took place in institutions.

The Council's midwives attended 117 deliveries, including miscarriages during the year. 11 were midwives' booked cases and 106 were doctors' booked cases, the doctor being present at the time of delivery in 36 of these confinements.

Four applications were received during the year for the Committee to accept financial responsibility for the ante-natal care of unmarried mothers; all were granted.

Analgesia in Domiciliary Midwifery

Fourteen out of the 15 midwives employed by the Council at the end of the year held the certificate of the Central Midwives Board authorising them to administer gas and air analgesia in midwifery cases, and the necessary apparatus is available to them all. Six of these midwives are also trained to administer trilene.

The number of domiciliary cases who received gas and air o. trilene analgesia during the year was 75. In addition, pethidine was administered in 62 cases.

Medical Aid

No midwife called in medical aid for domiciliary cases during the year.

Midwifery Packs

Midwifery packs are issued by the midwives for domiciliary confinements on demand.

Domiciliary Ante-Natal Care by Midwives

As soon as the expectant mother "books" with her, the midwife undertakes ante-natal supervision and, unless the mother is reluctant to attend, all midwives in the county service are instructed to arrange for their cases to be seen periodically at the county ante-natal clinics. The midwives attend with their cases. In addition they undertake regular ante-natal supervision of all booked cases in the patient's home. Midwives are also instructed, subject to the patient's agreement, to inform the family doctor of the pregnancy.

Details of the work done by domiciliary midwives in 1965 are given in Table 21.

Table 21

| <i>District</i> | <i>Total Visits</i> | | | <i>No. of Domiciliary Con- finements</i> | <i>Analgesia Admin- istered</i> | <i>Pethidine Admin- istered</i> |
|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| | <i>Ante- Natal</i> | <i>Post- Natal</i> | <i>Hosp. Dis- charges</i> | | | |
| Amlwch | 232 | 128 | 303 | 7 | 3 | 1 |
| Beaumaris | 91 | 224 | 150 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| Bodorgan | 322 | 165 | 194 | 7 | 5 | 2 |
| Holyhead | 410 | 518 | 379 | 25 | 24 | 9 |
| Llanerchymedd | 90 | 36 | 131 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Llanfechell | 248 | 67 | 116 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Llangefni | 510 | 246 | 286 | 15 | 4 | 8 |
| Llanddona | 93 | 164 | 111 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| Marianglas | 304 | 264 | 178 | 13 | 13 | 13 |
| Menai Bridge ... | 287 | 209 | 237 | 13 | 8 | 12 |
| Newborough ... | 207 | 294 | 330 | 13 | 5 | 4 |
| Totals | 2,794 | 2,315 | 2,415 | 117 | 75 | 62 |

Ante-Natal Clinics

Ante-Natal clinics were held at three centres in the county as follows :

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Holyhead | Weekly |
| Amlwch | Fortnightly |
| Llangefni | Fortnightly |

Details of attendances at these clinics are shown in Table 22.

Table 22

| | <i>Number of Cases</i> | | | <i>Attend- ances</i> |
|-----------------|------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| | <i>Ante- natal</i> | <i>Post- natal</i> | <i>Gynaeco- logical</i> | |
| Amlwch | 195 | 37 | — | 528 |
| Holyhead | 448 | 60 | — | 1,520 |
| Llangefni | 139 | 28 | 1 | 576 |
| Totals | 782 | 125 | 1 | 2,624 |

CHILD WELFARE

Infant Mortality

The infant mortality rate for 1965 was 25.3 per 1,000 live births as compared with 23.8 in 1964. The causes of infant deaths are shown in the following table :

Table 23

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS 1965

| Cause | Age at Death | | | | | Total |
|------------------------------------|----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|---------------|-------|
| | Under 1 day | 1-7 days | 1-4 weeks | 1-3 mths | 3-12 mths. | |
| Pneumonia | — | — | — | 2 | — | 2 |
| Cong. malformations | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | 3 |
| Prematurity/Atelec- tasis | 10 | 7 | 1 | — | — | 18 |
| Other causes | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | — | 4 |
| Totals | 14 | 8 | 3 | 2 | — | 27 |

Of the 27 infant deaths, 22 occurred within a week of birth. This gives an *early neo-natal mortality rate* of 20.6 per 1,000 live births. This figure, especially if combined with incidence of stillbirth to give a perinatal mortality rate, gives an index of the hazards of pregnancy and parturition. The *perinatal mortality rate* for 1965 was 43.8 per 1,000 total births.

Child Mortality

There were six deaths in the age group 1-15 years as compared with 8 deaths in 1964.

The causes of death were :

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Congenital Malformations..... | 1 |
| Neuroblastoma Kidney | 1 |
| Accidents | 4 |

The Care of Premature Infants

Details of cases notified in 1965 were as follows :

| | | | | | | | | |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (a) | Number of premature babies who were born : | | | | | | | |
| | (i) At home | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| | (ii) In private nursing homes | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| | (iii) In hospitals | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 57 |
| (b) | Number of those born at home who were | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Nursed entirely at home | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| | (ii) Transferred to hospital... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (c) | Number of those born at home and nursed entirely at home : | | | | | | | |
| | (i) Who died during first 24 hours | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| | (ii) Who survived at the end of 28 days | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (d) | Number of those born at home and transferred to hospital who survived 28 days | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (e) | Number of those born in nursing homes who survived 28 days | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | — |
| (f) | Number of those born in hospitals who survived 28 days... | | | | | | | 40 |

Infant Welfare Centres

A somewhat disappointing delay was experienced in the completion of the purpose built clinic at Amlwch, but it was almost ready at the end of the year. The proposed new clinic at Newry Fields, Holyhead, reached the planning stage during the year.

The medical officers held 222 sessions and health visitors held another 135 sessions.

One thousand four hundred and twenty-seven children were on the rolls during 1965, and the total attendance numbered 6,157, a decrease of 317 compared with 1964.

Details of the work done are shown below :

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) | No. of centres provided at end of year | ... | ... | ... | 13 |
| (2) | No. of children who attended centres during the year and who were born in 1965 | ... | ... | ... | 517 |
| | 1964 | ... | ... | ... | 462 |
| | 1963-60 | ... | ... | ... | 448 |
| | | | | — | 1,427 |
| (3) | No. of children who first attended the centres during the year and who at their first attendance were under 1 year | | | | 657 |

- (4) Total number of attendances made by children included in
(2) during the year :

| | | | | | |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------------------|
| Under 1 year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,402 |
| 1 year but under 2 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,078 |
| 2 years but under 5 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 677 |
| | | | | | <hr/> 6,157 <hr/> |

Clinics are held at 13 places in the county as detailed in
Appendix C.

In addition to the Council's clinics one "unofficial" clinic was supported during 1965 in that the local health visitors assisted free of charge at these sessions. At this clinic 89 children were seen during the year, the number of attendances being :

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----------|
| Children under 1 year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 304 |
| From 1 to 2 years | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42 |
| Over 2 years | ... | ... | ... | ... | 15 |
| | | | | | <hr/> |
| Total attendances | ... | ... | ... | ... | 361 <hr/> |

Dental Care of Mothers and Young Children

Details of dental services rendered to these priority classes are set out in Table 24 below.

Table 24

| | <i>Children under 5 years</i> | <i>Expectant and Nursing mothers</i> |
|--|-----------------------------------|--|
| Number examined..... | 52 | 7 |
| Number treated | 47 | 7 |
| Number rendered dentally fit | 10 | 2 |
| Forms of treatment : | | |
| Number of teeth extracted..... | 72 | 11 |
| Number of teeth filled | 57 | 3 |
| Number of Silver Nitrate Treat- ments | 6 | — |
| Number of scaling and gum treatments | 3 | — |
| Number of radiographs | — | — |
| Dentures supplied | — | — |
| General Anaesthetics | 30 | 1 |

Mr. O. C. Jenkins, the Principal Dental Officer, makes the following comments on the dental service for the priority groups.

"This year once again the Dental Officers were able to examine and treat the pre-school children and mothers referred by the Health Visitors. Other small children and mothers were seen when they came to the clinics as company for the school children. It is gratifying to see an improvement occurring in the mouths of the 'under fives'; it cannot be due to fluoridation alone, but to the greater interest shown by the mothers in the dental health of their youngsters.

"Anglesey, along with quite a number of other local authorities in the United Kingdom was asked to carry out a small survey on the possible damage done to the incisor milk teeth by the constant use of DINKY FEEDERS or DUMMIES containing sweetened or syrupy juices. It is understood that this custom does similar harm to the milk teeth as is done to the permanent teeth of older children with iced lollies."

Distribution of Welfare Foods

During 1965 the following welfare foods were distributed in the county :

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| National Dried Milk, full cream | 21,793 tins |
| National Dried Milk, half cream | 416 tins |
| Cod Liver Oil | 1,081 bottles |
| Orange Juice | 9,538 bottles |
| Vitamin A and D tablets | 338 packets |

Deafness in Young Children

The importance of the early recognition and treatment of deafness cannot be exaggerated. By this means alone can the resulting disability be minimized. Through the courtesy of the Caernarvonshire Medical Officer of Health we were able to refer cases to a clinic at Bangor held by Professor Sir Alexander Ewing.

Five patients attended during 1965, including three new cases.

No child under the age of 5 years was in attendance at a special school during 1965.

Phenylketonuria

This rare inherited disorder which, untreated, gives rise to severe mental abnormality, can be detected at an early age by a simple test which can be applied satisfactorily in the field. The health visitors now arrange to test the urine of all babies in their areas at the age of 4-5 weeks. I am glad to report that no case was discovered during the year.

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Acts, 1948 and 1951

At the end of 1963 and during 1964 a new development was seen in Anglesey in the formation of play groups or "Ysgolion Feithrin." The County Medical Officer advised on the formation of these groups and on the conditions required under the above Acts. All were duly registered and regularly inspected, and I would wish to record my thanks to the responsible persons and organising committees for their co-operation. On 31st December, 1965, the position was :

| <i>Play Group</i> | <i>Permitted No.</i> | <i>No. on Register</i> |
|------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|
| Amlwch (Welsh) | 15 | 15 |
| do. (English)..... | 15 | 15 |
| Amlwch Port | 15 | 13 |
| Benllech (Welsh) | 15 | 15 |
| do. (English)..... | 20 | 15 |
| Beaumaris | 20 | 22 |
| | | <i>(Includes 4 part-time)</i> |
| Holyhead (Welsh) | 15 | 7 |
| do. (English)..... | 12 | 7 |
| Llangefni | 18 | 18 |

HEALTH VISITING

Statistics

Tables 25 and 26 give some details of the work done by the health visitors during the year.

Table 25

| <i>District</i> | <i>Births Notified</i> | <i>Visits to children born in :</i> | | | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------|--------------|
| | | 1965 | 1964 | 1960-63 | |
| Amlwch | 103 | 531 | 550 | 1,008 | 1,624 |
| Beaumaris | 60 | 328 | 666 | 434 | 1,473 |
| Bodedern | 122 | 667 | 447 | 429 | 1,809 |
| Bodorgan | 81 | 688 | 540 | 204 | 1,300 |
| Holyhead | 278 | 1,145 | 633 | 815 | 2,593 |
| Llanfechell | 78 | 498 | 357 | 618 | 1,543 |
| Llangefni | 91 | 391 | 328 | 581 | 2,089 |
| Marianglas | 85 | 540 | 400 | 684 | 1,428 |
| Menai Bridge ... | 91 | 719 | 506 | 584 | 1,166 |
| Newborough ... | 78 | 434 | 431 | 301 | 1,432 |
| Totals | 1,067 | 5,941 | 4,858 | 5,658 | 16,457 |

The health visitors also visited other cases as follows :

Table 26

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Tuberculosis | 843 |
| Mentally Sub-normal cases | 288 |
| Miscellaneous | 945 |
| Total | 2,076 |

One student health visitor completed training during the year.

HOME NURSING

The qualifications of the nursing staff at present in post are as follows :

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.</i> | 6 |
| <i>S.R.N., S.C.M.</i> | 4 |
| <i>S.E.A.N., S.C.M.</i> | 4 |
| <i>S.C.M. (engaged entirely on Midwifery)</i> | 1 |
| <i>S.R.N.</i> | 1 |

There were two vacancies at the end of the year.

Table 27 shows the work done during 1965 in the separate districts :

Table 27

| <i>District</i> | <i>Cases</i> | <i>Visits</i> |
|---------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Amlwch | 151 | 3,045 |
| Beaumaris | 123 | 2,024 |
| Bodedern | 61 | 1,811 |
| Bodorgan | 49 | 1,327 |
| Holyhead | 266 | 5,689 |
| Llanddona | 82 | 2,113 |
| Llanerchymedd | 83 | 2,033 |
| Llanfechell | 109 | 2,153 |
| Llangefni | 141 | 2,228 |
| Marianglas | 82 | 1,421 |
| Menai Bridge | 75 | 1,490 |
| Newborough | 81 | 1,254 |
| Totals | 1,303 | 26,588 |

The following table gives further details of these cases :

Table 28

| <i>Group</i> | <i>Total No. of Cases</i> | <i>Total No. of Visits</i> |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Medical | 937 | 19,966 |
| Surgical..... | 366 | 6,622 |
| Tuberculosis | — | — |
| Maternal Complications | — | — |
| Totals | 1,303 | 26,588 |

The domiciliary nursing service staff consists of 16 nurses, 15 of whom combine home nursing with midwifery. The county is divided into 12 nursing districts. In the Holyhead area there are two district nurses engaged mainly on domiciliary nursing as there is also a full-time midwife in this area. Llangefni and Amlwch each have two district nurses, one concentrating mainly on midwifery and the other on home nursing.

In 1965 the number of patients decreased by 30 and the number of visits by 1,360 as compared with the previous year.

701 patients were over 65 years of age at the time of the first visit and 17,777 visits (i.e., 66.9 per cent. of the total) were paid to these cases. There was a considerable amount of chronic nursing (hemiplegia, rheumatics, cardiacs and senility). 272 (or 20.9 per cent.) of the total number of patients received more than 24 visits during the year, 14,642 visits being paid to these cases.

No special provision is made for the home nursing of sick children but the volume of work under this score may be judged by the 234 visits that were paid to 29 children under the age of 5 at the time of the first visit. No night nursing service is provided.

The scheme for supplying disposable sheets to incontinent patients continued throughout the year, and is greatly appreciated by the patients themselves, the nurses and the General Practitioners. This service is particularly beneficial in a rural county such as Anglesey, where it would be very expensive and extremely difficult to organise any form of laundry service. During the year approximately 8,498 disposable sheets were issued to 62 patients.

Loan of Sick Room Equipment

Each district nurse holds the following items of equipment which she may issue on loan free of charge and without a deposit being paid : air ring, bed pan, bed rest, hot water bottle, rubber sheet, urinal.

More expensive items, such as invalid chairs and rubber mattresses are stored centrally and a refundable deposit and a weekly hire charge continue to be made.

During the year 261 items of medical equipment were issued on loan, compared with 341 items in 1964 and 311 items in 1963

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

The service is provided by a Home Help Organiser, two whole-time home helps and 80 part-time persons employed on a casual basis.

As in other sections of the department, the Home Help Organiser experienced increasing difficulties in recruiting home helps. The

number of persons who received help decreased in 1965 to 163 as compared with 169 in the previous year.

Of the 163 cases assisted in 1965 the largest group (139 cases) was aged and infirm persons. Chronic sick and tuberculous cases (11) by comparison were few in number. The remaining 13 cases were a miscellaneous group of sickness, mental subnormality, etc. 112 of the cases were receiving help in 1964 and continued to receive assistance in 1965.

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration

The mental health services are administered by the Health Committee through the Mental Health Sub-Committee, which meets quarterly. The Medical Officer of Health is the executive officer in charge of the service.

Staff

The establishment consists of 2 Mental Welfare Officers and 2 other members of the council's staff who act as relief mental welfare officers for the purpose of admitting patients to hospitals. Mr. R. J. Jones, mental welfare officer, returned from a 2 year course in Social Welfare Work, whilst in September Mr. Glyn Lloyd commenced a similar course at Liverpool.

Junior and Adult Training Centre

The new purpose built centre was opened in September enabling us to close the Holyhead Centre. Although the conditions in Holyhead were poor, the Centre served a useful purpose over a number of years. The children and staff settled down quickly and happily in their new surroundings, and at the end of the year 21 children were in attendance. All the children are conveyed by taxi or mini bus and come from every part of the county.

Towards the end of the year the Supervisor and Craftsman were appointed for the Adult Centre, and a number of the older boys from the Junior Training Centre received practical instruction in preparation for transfer to the Adult Training Centre. It is reported with regret that the Craftsman, Mr. R. A. Williams, died suddenly in January 1966, and this has proved a further setback in the opening of the Adult Training Centre.

Statistics

The following tables show the number of patients admitted to hospital and under community care during the year.

Table 29

CASES OF MENTAL ILLNESS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL

| | M | F | Total |
|---|----|----|-------|
| (a) <i>Arranged by Mental Welfare Officer :</i> | | | |
| Section 25 (Observation Order) | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Section 26 (Treatment Order) | — | — | — |
| Section 29 (Urgency Order) | 14 | 12 | 26 |
| Informal | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Total | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| (b) <i>Arranged otherwise :</i> | | | |
| Informal | 72 | 84 | 156 |

In addition, 1 sub-normal patient was admitted under Section 29.

Table 30

NO. OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO THE LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING 1965

| Referred by | Mentally Ill. | | Sub-normal | | Total | |
|---|---------------|----|------------|---|-------|----|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F |
| General Practitioners. | 12 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 13 | 18 |
| Hospital on discharge from in-patient treatment | 9 | 9 | — | — | 9 | 9 |
| Hospital after or during out-patient or day treatment | 1 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| Local Education Authority, Sec. 57 Education Act, 1944. | — | — | 2 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Police and Courts ... | 3 | 2 | — | — | 3 | 2 |
| Other Sources | 7 | 3 | — | — | 7 | 3 |
| Total | 32 | 37 | 3 | 4 | 35 | 41 |

Table 31

NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER COMMUNITY CARE AT 31st DECEMBER

| | <i>Mentally Ill</i> | | <i>Sub-normal</i> | | <i>Severely Subnormal</i> | | <i>Totals</i> | | <i>Grand Total</i> |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|----|-------------------|----|---------------------------|----|---------------|----|--------------------|
| | M | F | M | F | M | F | M | F | |
| Attending Day Training Centre | — | — | 7 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 13 | 8 | 21 |
| Resident in L.A. Home / Hostel | 8 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | 12 | 6 | 18 |
| Receiving home visits | 24 | 32 | 27 | 27 | 8 | 6 | 59 | 65 | 124 |
| Total | 32 | 35 | 37 | 34 | 15 | 10 | 84 | 79 | 163 |

The Mental Welfare Officer paid 431 domiciliary visits during the year in addition to visits to hospitals and clinics. In addition the health visitors continue to visit mentally subnormal cases, although it is anticipated that as the mental welfare services develop and staff increase, the health visitors will be relieved of this duty.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Administration and Staff

Ambulances were stationed as follows: Amlwch (1), Llangoed (1), Llangefni (2) and Holyhead (3), including one mini-ambulance. Holyhead and Llangefni are fully manned throughout the twenty-four hours by whole-time staff, whilst the Amlwch station is manned from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. daily. Part-time personnel cover Llangoed station and are on call day and night as required.

The new ambulance station in Amlwch was nearing completion at the end of the year.

During the year 16,465 patients were conveyed by ambulance and sitting car as compared with 16,359 in 1964.

The mileage covered was 316,134 as compared with 317,024 in the previous year. The average mileage per journey and per patient carried in ambulances showed a welcomed decrease, but similar averages for the sitting-case cars continued to follow the upward trend of the past few years.

Table 32. AMBULANCE SERVICE 1965

| | AMBULANCES | | SITTING CARS | | TAXIS | |
|---|------------|----------|--------------|--------------|----------|---------|
| | Cases | Journeys | Mileage | Cases | Journeys | Mileage |
| First Quarter | 2,683 | 928 | 35,864 | 1,577 | 792 | 42,641 |
| Second Quarter | 2,836 | 962 | 36,234 | 1,399 | 712 | 41,176 |
| Third Quarter | 2,559 | 1,021 | 35,752 | 1,281 | 748 | 42,423 |
| Fourth Quarter | 2,544 | 937 | 33,902 | 1,563 | 767 | 44,878 |
| | 10,622 | 3,848 | 141,752 | 5,820 | 3,019 | 171,118 |
| | | | | 23 | 23 | 3,264 |
| | AMBULANCES | | | SITTING CARS | | |
| Average mileage per journey | | | 36.86 | | | 56.68 |
| Average mileage per patient carried | | | 13.34 | | | 29.40 |

WELFARE SERVICES

The Council's responsibilities under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, stand referred to the Health Committee, who appointed a Welfare Sub-Committee to deal with these functions.

The duties referred to are :

- (a) the provision of accommodation :
 - (i) for persons in need of care and attention because of age, infirmity, etc. ;
 - (ii) temporarily, and in certain circumstances, for persons in urgent need thereof ;
- (b) the provision of welfare services for handicapped persons.
At the present time the only categories of such persons for whom the provision is obligatory are the blind and the partially sighted.

Details of the work done for the blind will be found on pages 46-48. The Council make a financial contribution to the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf.

The Provision of Accommodation

Accommodation under Part III of the Act was provided throughout the year at Llys y Gwynt, Holyhead (20 beds), Park Mount, Llangefni (26 beds) and Garreglwyd, Holyhead (48 beds).

At the end of the year there were 9 applicants awaiting admission.

Close and cordial relations existed throughout the year with the rapidly expanding hospital geriatric services. Several "exchanges of beds" were arranged to the mutual advantage of both services, and I would like to express my thanks to Dr. Penrhyn Jones, the Consultant Geriatrician, and his staff for their readily given co-operation at all times.

Details of the use made of these places are shown below :

Table 33

| | <i>Garreg- lwyd</i> | <i>Llys y Gwynt</i> | <i>Park Mount</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| Residents at 1/1/65 | 49 | 18 | 25 | 92 |
| Admitted | 16 | 10 | 6 | 32 |
| *Discharged | 15 | 6 | 5 | 26 |
| Died | 8 | 4 | 1 | 13 |
| Residents at 31/12/65 | 42 | 18 | 25 | 85 |

* Includes residents sent to hospital and who subsequently died.

The services provided at the Old People's Homes included chiropody. Regular visits are paid to all these Homes by a qualified medical auxiliary.

Another amenity which is much appreciated is a monthly film show given in each Home by a senior member of the department's staff.

The residents of the three Homes for the Aged greatly enjoyed the summer outing which was arranged for them again this year. They travelled through Caernarvon and Pwllheli to Criccieth, where tea was provided for them. The return journey was made by way of Portmadoc, Beddgelert, Capel Curig, Bethesda and Bangor.

The Council exercised their powers under the Act to maintain during 1965 a total of 9 persons in accommodation provided by voluntary organisations outside the county.

Welfare of the Blind

The Council employ one whole-time teacher of the blind.

Table 34

REGISTER OF BLIND PERSONS

| | On 1.1.65 | On 31/12/65 |
|---------------|--------------|----------------|
| Males..... | 53 | 56 |
| Females | 83 | 94 |
| Total | 136 | 150 |

Changes during the year :

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| New Cases registered | 28 |
| Deaths of persons on register | 16 |
| Transfers "In" | 3 |
| Transfers "Out" | 1 |
| De-certified | — |

As will be seen from Table 34 the number of registered blind persons in the county increased by 14 during the year. The number of observation cases increased by three (39 cases). These were also visited periodically by the home teacher. The majority are suffering from failing eyesight owing to advancing age or congenital causes, and may, after a later examination, become registered as blind persons.

The age composition of the blind population on 31st December, 1965, was as follows :

Table 35

| <i>Age in years</i> | <i>No. on Register</i> |
|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| 0-4 | 2 |
| 5-15..... | 3 |
| 16-20..... | — |
| 21-39..... | 3 |
| 40-49..... | 4 |
| 50-64..... | 19 |
| 65 upwards | 119 |
| Total | 150 |

Four girls and one boy are on the Blind Register. Two of the girls are under school age and one boy and one girl are attending special residential schools for the blind.

One man is employed as a journeyman matmaker at the Royal School for the Blind, Leatherhead.

Three blind persons were in "open" employment, two were employed as factory operatives, and one as a business executive ; there was also one female home worker.

The home teacher paid 1,385 visits to registered blind persons and 54 to observation cases during the year.

A number of articles made by pastime workers are sold through the agency of the North Wales Society for the Blind.

Summer outings were organised to Pwllheli while, in addition to sponsoring them, the North Wales Society for the Blind provided funds for Christmas parties and gifts to each blind person. The Society also provided a birthday gift for seven nonagenarians.

Eight persons competed in the Handicrafts Section of the Anglesey Eisteddfod and three were successful in winning prizes.

28 persons were allotted Talking Book Machines, which are much appreciated and enjoyed.

16 persons have derived tremendous pleasure from having the 12 Welsh Talking Books which have been recorded at the North Wales Society Studio at Bangor.

Holidays were arranged for 8 persons during the year at Llys Onnen Home for the Blind, Abergele, and one at Leeds House, New Brighton.

Preventable Causes of Blindness

Of the 28 newly registered blind persons their condition was due to cataract in 6 cases.

The condition in a further 5 cases was due to glaucoma ; one was considered to require treatment. No cases were due to ophthalmia neonatorum.

Welfare of the Deaf and Hard of Hearing

Under the Council's scheme the Chester and North Wales Society for the Deaf continued to act as the authority's agents.

Details of the register are given below.

| | |
|---|----|
| No. of persons on Register at 1st January, 1965 ... | 32 |
| New Cases | — |
| Number died | 1 |
| Number left Anglesey | 1 |
| No. on Register at 31st December, 1965 | 30 |

Classification of cases on Register at 31st December, 1965 :

| | |
|---|----|
| Number Deaf without speech : Adults | 14 |
| Children | 3 |
| Number Deaf with Speech : Adults | 10 |
| Number Deaf/Blind with Speech : Adults | — |
| Number Deaf/Blind without speech : Adults | 1 |
| Number hard of hearing : Children | 2 |

Chiropody

The chiropody scheme functioned steadily throughout the year with the county, excepting for the North Western area (Amlwch district) being adequately covered.

Although the scheme provides for expectant mothers and physically handicapped as well as persons of pensionable age, it was concerned almost entirely with the latter group. Patients are able to obtain treatment from the chiropodist of their choice selected from a small number of qualified chiropodists who have agreed to serve on the panel for the purpose.

It is regretted that one part of the County has been without a chiropodist for 3 years. During the year 232 new cases were treated, and a total of 1,668 treatments were given, which is a slight decrease on the previous year.

Meals on Wheels

The provision of hot cooked midday meals on one or more days a week to elderly people living alone is arranged in this county in various ways to meet local resources.

The W.V.S. provide and distribute meals in Beaumaris, Holyhead and Llangefni. In Amlwch meals are prepared in the primary school canteen during school term, and in the canteen in the Associated Octel Company during the school holidays and are distributed by voluntary helpers. In Menai Bridge a small body of enthusiastic voluntary workers distribute meals from the school canteen, and during the school holidays prepare them in the kitchen of a local chapel. The Welfare Committee is responsible for meeting the charge where the meals are supplied through the School Meals Service or other source as the case may be, the recipient contributing 1s. per meal. Where, however, a meal is provided and distributed wholly by the W.V.S. a *per capita* grant of 4d. per meal is made to that service.

During the year meals were distributed as follows :

| | | |
|--------------------|-------|------------------|
| Holyhead | 2,494 | |
| Beaumaris | 439 | |
| Llangefni | 1,614 | |
| Amlwch | 1,201 | (School Canteen) |
| | 393 | (Otherwise) |
| Menai Bridge | 979 | (School Canteen) |
| | 292 | (Otherwise) |
| Total..... | 7,413 | |

The Council owes a considerable debt of gratitude to the W.V.S., the Associated Octel Company, and the bands of voluntary workers in Amlwch and Menai Bridge for the excellent work they are doing, often at great inconvenience to themselves and their families.

The service from Llys y Gwynt Home continued satisfactorily throughout the year, 512 meals being provided from this source. The staff at the Home are to be commended for their part in this good work.

Welfare of the General Classes of Handicapped Persons

The Council has two full-time Social Welfare Officers. These officers paid 1,713 domiciliary visits and 72 visits to social clubs for the handicapped during the year.

At the end of the year there were 164 persons on the register ; in addition there were a further 120 handicapped persons whose names were placed on a supplementary register.

Special equipment for the physically handicapped is provided on free loan as required. In addition handicapped persons are granted financial assistance with adaptations in the home and also arrangements are made for holidays at Homes and Hotels which cater specially for this class of person.

During the year financial assistance was granted in two cases where major alterations in the home were required. In addition the following equipment was loaned free of charge :

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Walking Aids | 8 |
| Commodos | 2 |
| Wheelchairs | 1 |
| Bath Lifts..... | 4 |
| Miscellaneous | 17 |

The Domiciliary Handicraft Teacher appointed by the British Red Cross Society carried on steadily throughout the year and her services are much appreciated.

The social clubs organised under the auspices of the Anglesey Voluntary Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons in Holyhead and Llangefni continued to function successfully, and co-operation with voluntary bodies was maintained at a high level.

The Voluntary Society for the Welfare of Handicapped Persons continued its other useful activities during the year and a number of cases referred by the department to the society received practical help in a variety of ways.

THE CONTROL OF FOOD AND DRUGS

Milk Pasteurisation Plants

The duties relating to these plants are performed by the Foods and Drugs Department as agents for the County Medical Officer of Health, who is the responsible officer.

For the period covered by this report there were two pasteurisation plants licensed in the County, one at Holyhead and the other at Llangefni. At both plants routine visits have been made throughout the year, on which occasions the records and plants have been checked and, where necessary, advice or instruction given. In both cases the plants were well managed. The management and staff have always been most receptive and this has made supervisory duties that much more effective.

565 samples of pasteurised milk, taken both from the plants and from retail distribution were submitted for examination. In one case only was a sample reported as having been inadequately heat-treated. The thermograph readings for every day throughout the year have been checked, from which it is reasonable to suppose that this reported failure was indeed an isolated instance. 40 samples were reported to have failed the methylene blue test, and in almost every instance the failure could be attributed to either faulty or too long a period of storage on retail premises.

76 swabs from various parts of the pasteurisation plants and equipment were taken and submitted for examination. The reports showed that 44 swabs had been taken from inadequately cleansed apparatus. The position is not as bad as would appear, as most of these swabs were taken at times when there were indications that all was not well. These swabs are of an advisory nature, and the failures all originated from one plant, which has now been completely re-organised. 349 rinses were taken from bottles during the interval between the times of cleansing and filling ; 31 were unsatisfactory.

Here it should be stressed that pasteurisers are severely handicapped with regard both to the large number of bottles which are not returned and to the really disgusting state of some of those that are. It would appear that milk bottles are the receptacles of paraffin, paint and other even more objectionable contaminants ; they are the breeding ground of various forms of insect life, and are often left for long periods in ditches and byways before finding their way back to the dairies. While appreciating the difficulties which exist, the public have to be protected, and, in one instance, it was necessary to institute proceedings, resulting in a fine of £25 being imposed in respect of a bottle of milk which contained a slug. In another instance, an opened bottle of milk was reported to contain thirteen flies and one snail, but no action was possible because the milk had been handled by too many people between the time it was opened and the time the complaint was made. 18 churn rinses were taken, of which four were considered to be unsatisfactory.

121 licences were issued to dealers to operate as from 1st January, 1966.

**Report of the Chief Inspector of the Foods and Drugs Department
upon the administration of the Foods and Drugs Act and
other allied duties.**

"Food and Drugs Act 1955"

Compositional Quality of Food

During the year 126 samples of food as set out in the table below were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis :

| <i>Food</i> | <i>Number submitted</i> | <i>Number "Not Genuine"</i> |
|---|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Beverages | 6 | — |
| Bread, flour and cereal | 7 | — |
| Confectionery | 17 | — |
| Fats | 4 | — |
| Fish products | 2 | — |
| Flavouring | 1 | — |
| Fruit (fresh and tinned) | 9 | — |
| Ice cream | 2 | 1 |
| Meat and meat products | 15 | 1 |
| Medicines | 8 | 1 |
| Milk and milk products | 32 | 11 |
| Potatoes | 2 | — |
| Preserves | 3 | — |
| Sauces | 2 | — |
| Vegetables (fresh, tinned and dried) | 16 | — |
| Total | 126 | 14 |

The following samples were reported by the Public Analyst as being "Not Genuine." :

(a) *Ice Cream* :

A sample deficient in fat to the extent of 46.0 per cent. and deficient in milk solids-not-fat to the extent of 14.7 per cent.

This was followed up with a formal sample which was reported to be genuine.

(b) *Pork Pies* :

Pies reported to be contaminated with mould. Proceedings were instituted resulting in a fine of £10 being imposed with £3 18s. costs.

(c) "*Trimmetts*" *Slimming Biscuits* :

A technical fault in the wording of the label. An appropriate amendment to be considered when there is a re-print of labels.

(d) *Milk* :

Two samples containing extraneous water. Proceedings were instituted, a fine of £10 being imposed with £4 5s. 0d. costs.

(e) *Milk* :

Four others were similar samples to (d) in respect of which it was intended to institute proceedings, but it was not possible to lay the information within twenty-eight days from the time of the taking of the samples, as required by Statute.

(f) *Milk* :

A bottle of milk reported to contain an amount of sediment. The bottle was open when received in the department, and as it was not possible to be absolutely certain that the sediment was in the bottle before it had been opened, proceedings were not taken.

(g) *Milk* :

A sample deficient in fat to the extent of 3.3 per cent. This was taken from a complete bottle, and investigation revealed that the cause of the fat deficiency was inadequate mixing of the milk before bottling. Advisory action was taken.

(h) *Milk* :

A sample taken by canteen staff and reputed to be in the same state as when received. A series of follow-up samples taken were all genuine. No further action was taken.

(i) *Milk* :

This was contaminated with a small animal, resembling a slug. Proceedings were instituted and a fine of £25 was imposed.

(j) *Milk* :

This was contaminated with thirteen flies and one small snail. Because of the fact that the bottle of milk had passed through so many hands before reaching the Department, it was decided that proceedings could not be instituted and a warning letter was sent.

In addition to the samples included in the Public Analyst's report, on 30th June a complaint was received concerning a tin of corned beef. The inside of the tin was discoloured and the meat had a most unsavoury appearance. The Public Analyst reported that the sample was genuine in that the metal contamination, which was 70 parts per million of iron and 200 parts per million of tin, was within the normally accepted standards. The matter was taken up with the manufac-

turers and the tin referred to them for their own investigations, as a result of which I am informed as follows :

‘Minute examination of the can, which you kindly forwarded to me, showed that the probable cause of the complaint was corrosion of the internal surface of the tinplate due to entry of air via a spur at one of the corners of the uncoded end seam. Arrangements will be made to draw the attention of the producing factory to this rare fault in order that steps can be taken to tighten the already stringent inspection procedures.’

This information was passed on to the Public Analyst, who stated :

‘If there was an air leak, it rather suggests that the bacteriological condition of the meat may not have been above suspicion.’

In view of this, as a normal procedure in any future complaint of this nature, arrangements will have to be made both for chemical and bacteriological examinations. The latter examination will have to be undertaken by the Public Health Laboratory at Conway, because of the possibility of pathogenes.

Complaints were received in respect of a fruit pie and a loaf, both of which were in a mouldy condition. Both articles were wrapped and had originated from the same bakery. It was decided not to institute proceedings in respect of the complaints, one of the main difficulties being, that under favourable conditions mould can develop very quickly, and therefore the initial responsibility in each case would appear to rest with the retailer.

A complaint was received from a resident of Warrington concerning a piece of rock which had been purchased while on holiday in Anglesey. The piece of rock, which had been given away to friends, had a wood screw embedded in it. Enquiries of the conditions of manufacture were made on our behalf by the Chief Public Health Inspector of the area concerned, and his report indicated that the premises had been completely renovated immediately before the supposed time of manufacture and that the conditions under which the rock was manufactured were completely satisfactory. As a result of this incident the manufacturers have installed a metal detector which, if used properly, will prevent any further similar complaint. No further action was taken.

A complaint was received concerning the purchase of a meat pie containing mould, but this was referred to the Authority in which area the article was actually sold.

Fish was the subject of another complaint which was received. This matter was dealt with with the aid of the Marine Biology Depart-

ment of the University College of North Wales, Bangor. The retailer's attention was drawn to the need for accuracy of description, and further investigation revealed no cause for complaint.

It was found necessary to draw the attention of a producer of honey to packs which were being retailed containing specks of impurity. The producer replaced all stocks.

156 samples of milk were submitted to the laboratory for examination for the presence of antibiotics ; 3 received positive reports.

101 samples of foodstuffs of a type liable to contamination were submitted for bacteriological examination. The one which received a positive report (*Salmonella Typhimurium*) was of milk taken from a farm ; the milk was subjected to heat-treatment before use.

64 samples of milk were subjected to chemical analysis in the Department ; figures received were as follows :

| | | | |
|-----------|-------|----------------------|-------|
| Fat | 3.69% | Solids-not fat | 8.64% |
|-----------|-------|----------------------|-------|

The Department has been involved in a number of cases of mould being reported on pre-packed articles of food. Certain commodities, which, when still warm, are wrapped in containers which do not "breathe" are inclined to grow moulds very easily. This is a growing practice which was advocated on hygienic grounds by the same authorities which are now complaining of the moulds which are encouraged. It should be a matter of control, and one of the ways which could contribute substantially in its prevention, it is suggested, would be the date-marking of all pre-packed perishable foodstuffs. Unsuccessful representations have been made to secure this as a legal requirement, but, mainly on the grounds that the manner of subsequent storage and labelling has more bearing on the ultimate quality of the product, these have been unsuccessful. Perhaps, even better than date-marking the date of packing, would be the marking of a date which had regard to the reasonable "shelf-life" of the article, whereby the customer purchasing food which was wrapped and sealed, and could not see the quality of the contents, could at least know by when the article should be used.

More and more manufacturers and packers are, however, finding the advantages of a date-mark, and it is reasonable now to suppose that, whether regulations were made or not, many undertakings would find it commercially advisable to adopt the practice.

Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs

A letter has been received from the County Councils' Association asking the County Council to assist in carrying out a systematic survey into the extent of the contamination of foodstuffs by toxic chemicals. It is suggested that each Authority takes 40 samples, 4 from each of

10 groups, which are mainly fruit and vegetables, fats, milk and baby foods, bread, cereals, etc., imported canned fruit and vegetables, mutton and lamb including liver. As the committee will know, we have already been sampling for this type of contamination. The result for the country as a whole will be collated and published for the information of everyone concerned. The advantages of such a co-operative and systematic scheme are that the cost will not bear too heavily on any one Authority, and the results should be sufficiently widely based to indicate whether new safety arrangements are needed.

39 miscellaneous samples, comprising fruits, vegetables and other foods were examined for residues. Altogether traces of chlorinated compounds were found in twelve samples (approximately 31 per cent.) and in some of these as many as three different residues occurred simultaneously in a single sample. With the exception of two, the quantities of chemical residues were extremely small, and the concentration far too low to give any indication of toxicity by biological or by conventional chemical tests. In fact, the residues could only be detected by the application of highly specialised methods of analysis that have been developed quite recently, and it must be emphasised that up to now there is no reason at all to suppose that those samples in which residues were detected were in any way individually harmful. By special methods it is possible, however, to detect and determine quantities that would normally go unrecognised by any conventional examination.

The number of samples that has to be examined is, of course, too small to decide whether any reliable trend in distribution can be discerned. Subject, however, to this reservation, it seems possible that fruits and vegetables are less likely to be contaminated than some other products, and, in particular, fatty meat and milk foods. For example, a sample of baby rice contained D.D.T., D.D.E. and B.H.C., and a sample of dried milk contained dieldrin, B.H.C., and a trace of D.D.E. (D.D.E. is a decomposition product of D.D.T.). Traces were also found in flour, lard, butter, dripping, liver and milk, but they were all very small. Perhaps the most striking result so far has been the finding of 0.4 parts per million of dieldrin in dripping and 1.7 parts per million of dieldrin in neck of mutton. It may be mentioned that both these samples also responded to the biological test (i.e., they were toxic to flies). Probably the result in the sample of mutton, which was very fatty, arose from the storage in the animal fat of traces of pesticide derived from sheep dip, but it is rather more difficult to suggest an explanation for the presence in dried milk food. It may be that the fairly widespread use of vaporising anti-fly tablets in milking sheds is not without some responsibility. However this may be, it is considered that the results of this small investigation may perhaps warrant a wider inquiry on a nation-wide scale.

This is the first Local Authority to complete the number of samples as suggested by the County Councils' Association.

Examination of Milk Samples for Tuberculosis and Brucella Abortus

During the year ended 31st December, 1965, a total of 1,304 samples (331 in 1964) were submitted for examination for tuberculosis or brucella abortus infected milk supplies. 38 (approx. 3.0 per cent.) were reported as being positive to brucella. This is the first time that the Council has made a complete survey of all herds in Anglesey producing milk for the liquid market, although it has assisted another Authority to do so. This figure includes a number of individual cow samples taken to assist the milk producer to single out infected animals and, therefore, the herd percentage will be much lower. It is probable that the degree of infection of milk detected is one of the lowest in the country.

The District Medical Officers are notified of all positive reports so that the necessary statutory notices, which restrict the sale of infected milk, may be served. At the end of the year there were 15 such notices in force.

It is to be regretted that there has been no apparent progress towards the introduction of a pilot eradication scheme. It could well be that the financial implications are the cause of the delay. One local authority has introduced a voluntary scheme, but without some form of compensation it is difficult to see how this will succeed.

The fact that an animal may be detected giving infected milk does not necessarily mean that this animal is removed from milk production. It is true that the Medical Officer will issue a notice to ensure that the milk from the infected animal does not reach the consumer in a raw state, but this applies only so far as the animal remains in the herd. It can be sold in the open market and possibly carry the infection into a "clean herd," and its milk can be sold without restriction until such time as routine sampling may detect it.

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963.

During the year 999 samples of milk from retail supplies were submitted for examination. Details of samples of pasteurised milk have been included under the heading "Control of Pasteurisation Plants."

436 samples of untreated milk were submitted, of which 77 were reported to be unsatisfactory and were referred to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for further action. It is the normal practice of officers of the Ministry, upon receipt of an unsatisfactory

report from this Department, to take a series of "concentrated" samples from the producer concerned. The results of these tests are referred to the Milk Sub-Committee (Anglesey) of the Ministry, of which Committee I am a member.

Ice Cream

260 samples of ice cream were submitted for examination, with the result that 209 were classified as Grade I, 27 as Grade II, 3 as Grade III, 4 as Grade IV, 17 being void.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933

At December 31st, 1965, 100 premises were registered for the sale of Poisons listed in Part II of the Poisons List. Regular visits failed to reveal any breach of the storage and labelling conditions.

H. A. THOMAS,
Chief Inspector."

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Housing

Table 36 (which is adapted from Appendix B of the Quarterly Housing Return of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government) gives details of the housing progress up to 31st December, 1965, in the various county districts since the end of the war.

Table 36

| <i>District</i> | <i>*No. of houses built or under construction</i> | | <i>Increase since 31 Dec., 1964</i> | | <i>No. of Temp. Houses completed</i> | <i>Total No. of houses built or under construc'n per 1,000 population</i> |
|----------------------|---|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------|--------------------------------------|---|
| | <i>by council</i> | <i>by private builders</i> | <i>council</i> | <i>private</i> | | |
| Beaumaris Bor. | 197 | 35 | 13 | 7 | 30 | 135.7 |
| Amlwch Urban | 328 | 84 | 21 | 11 | — | 114.4 |
| Holyhead Urban | 900 | 136 | 22 | 15 | 62 | 103.1 |
| Llangefni Urban | 566 | 68 | 18 | 10 | 50 | 205.4 |
| Menai B. Urban | 130 | 287 | 6 | 40 | — | 183.3 |
| Aethwy Rural | 502 | 321 | 16 | 62 | — | 77.2 |
| Twrcelyn Rural | 384 | 567 | 26 | 85 | — | 102.9 |
| Valley Rural | 672 | 695 | 56 | 108 | — | 99.0 |
| Totals | 3,679 | 2,193 | 178 | 338 | 142 | 108.4 |

* Excludes temporary houses completed

Table 37

HOUSES (BUILT OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION) PER 1,000 POPULATION

At 31st December each year

| | 1959 | 1960 | 1961 | 1962 | 1963 | 1964 | 1965 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Beaumaris ... | 80 | 81 | 93 | 98 | 117 | 125 | 136 |
| Amlwch | 80 | 85 | 95 | 107 | 118 | 116 | 114 |
| Holyhead ... | 72 | 81 | 85 | 88 | 92 | 100 | 103 |
| Llangefni ... | 182 | 186 | 182 | 202 | 207 | 199 | 205 |
| Menai Bridge | 126 | 132 | 128 | 153 | 152 | 166 | 183 |
| Aethwy ... | 39 | 41 | 44 | 46 | 56 | 72 | 77 |
| Twrcelyn ... | 47 | 52 | 63 | 71 | 88 | 97 | 103 |
| Valley | 50 | 61 | 66 | 74 | 81 | 90 | 99 |

Water Supplies

The following information has been supplied by the County Water Engineer.

(a) *Development in 1965 :*

Work progressed on the Alaw Water Scheme and the Traffwll modernisation scheme was completed. Mains were extended in the Llanddona and Penmon areas. 2.5 miles of new mains were also provided for new housing sites.

(b) *Lengths of water main laid in 1965 :*

By Contract Nil
By Direct Labour 35,217 yards.

(c) *New Supplies :*

Beaumaris 50
Amlwch 46
Llangefni 24
Menai Bridge 53
Holyhead 69
Aethwy 383
Twrcelyn 201
Valley 283

Total..... 1,109

(d) Construction of the new Alaw Reservoir continued throughout the year.

Sampling

Water sampling is carried out twice weekly and all the county is covered at two to three-weekly intervals with the exception of Holyhead, where the supply is sampled weekly. Sampling points are varied from time to time and if unsatisfactory samples are obtained, concentrated sampling is carried out in the area.

During the year the Cefni Waterworks supply was augmented in parts of the County from local sources.

The County Water Engineer receives a weekly summary of the results. He is also informed immediately an unsatisfactory result is received and close co-operation exists in trying to ascertain the cause and remedy.

Table 38

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS OF WATER SAMPLES PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

| <i>Supply</i> | <i>Ministry of Health Classification</i> | | | | |
|---------------------------|--|-----------|------------|-----------|--------------|
| | <i>I</i> | <i>II</i> | <i>III</i> | <i>IV</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| County Mains Supplies ... | 774 | 32 | 10 | 12 | 828 |

Well Water Supplies :

Since the County Council took over the public wells on 1st October, 1954, 31 have been closed for various reasons and replaced by main piped supplies.

Many public wells are gradually falling into disuse in districts as an increasing number of houses connect to local authority main water supplies. The number of public wells stands at 328, which includes some of those mentioned in the foregoing paragraph.

Food Hygiene Regulations

No prosecutions were instituted by the Council under the above regulations during 1965. Liaison is maintained with the sanitary authorities whereby any apparent infringements of the regulations observed by members of the council's staff are brought to the notice of the public health inspector of the district concerned.

Sewage Disposal

I am indebted to my colleagues in the county districts for the following information as to the position at the end of 1965 :

Aethwy Rural District Council :

Malltraeth, Bethel and Hermon.—Work on these schemes was completed during 1965.

Llandegfan. — Work was commenced during this year, the scheme being the largest undertaken by the Council. Completion is expected in the late spring or early summer of 1967. A considerable amount of development is taking place in this parish and the provision of a main sewer will no doubt accelerate building generally.

Llangaffo.—As the result of a Ministry Inquiry it is anticipated that work on the proposed sewer will commence by mid 1966.

Pentraeth and Llangoed.—Preparatory work on both these schemes continued and an early commencement is expected.

Beaumaris Borough Council :

The new sewerage scheme came into operation during the year.

Llangefni Urban District Council :

It is evident from the reports on the sewage effluent samples taken that the Sewage Disposal Works is dealing with a strong sewage and is not capable of maintaining Royal Commission standards at all times. An Inquiry into the proposed extensions was held on the 6th October, 1965, and it is anticipated that work will actually commence during 1966.

Revised plans of a new public sewer to serve the Fron Housing Site are in hand.

Menai Bridge Urban District Council

No development to report.

APPENDIX "A."

CONSTITUTION OF HEALTH COMMITTEE, YEAR 1965/66

Chairman : Hugh Jones, Esq., J.P.

Vice-Chairman : Mrs. E. G. Williams, J.P.

Mrs. M. A. Edwards.

*Miss I. Johnston.

Mrs. A. Arthur Jones.

*Mr. Frank Bell.

Mr. J. F. Chadwick, M.C.

Sir Wynne Cemlyn-Jones.

*Major C. Fanning Evans.

*Mr. O. Glynn Foulkes, J.P.

*Mr. D. A. Godfrey.

Mr. D. O. Green.

Mr. G. W. Gruffydd.

Mr. Owen Griffith.

Capt. W. Eilian Herbert.

Rev. D. R. Hughes.

Mr. T. Hughes.

*Dr. W. J. Hughes.

Mr. O. T. L. Huws.

Mr. Llewelyn W. Jones.

Mr. William Jones.

†Dr. Leslie W. Jones, O.B.E.

Mr. A. Ifan Jones, M.B.E.

Mr. J. Gwynedd Jones.

*Dr. W. Parry-Jones.

Mr. Thomas Jones.

Mr. Llewelyn Lewis.

Mr. W. Charles Owen.

Mr. Hugh Pritchard, M.B.E.

Mr. Edgar Robens.

Mr. I. T. Richards.

Capt. A. Robertson, J.P.

Mr. Robert Roberts, M.B.E.

Mr. D. Thomas.

Mr. Glyn Thomas.

†Rev. D. J. M. Williams.

Mr. D. Manley Williams.

Mr. Gordon Williams.

Mr. Gordon C. Williams.

Mr. Stanley T. Williams.

*Co-opted members.

†Ex-officio.

APPENDIX "B."

STAFF OF THE COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT 1965

| | |
|--|--|
| County Medical Officer of Health, Principal School Medical Officer and County Welfare Officer. | T. A. I. Rees, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., D.C.H., D.I.H., D.Obst. R.C.O.G. |
| Assistant County Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers. | †G. H. Browse Roberts, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H., L.M. |
| | Mrs. Mair Humphreys-Jones, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H. (Part-time). |
| | †W. Arthur Jones, L.M.S.S.A., D.P.H. |
| Principal Dental Officer | O. C. Jenkins, L.D.S., R.C.S.Eng., D.D.S. (Toronto). |
| Dental Officers | H. W. Evans, B.D.S. J. Barcroft, L.D.S. (Commenced 3.5.65) |
| Dental Attendants | Miss G. Roberts. Miss M. L. James. (Left 31.12.65). Miss P. Randall. (Commenced 1.8.65). |
| Consulting Obstetricians | *O. Vaughan Jones, M.D., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. *W. Macfarlane, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.O.G. |
| Consulting Paediatrician | *Gwyn R. Griffith, M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.C.H. |
| Chest Physician | *J. Glyn Jones, M.A., M.D., B.Chir., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |
| Consulting Ophthalmologists | *G. C. Laszlo, M.D., L.R.C.P., D.O. *T. G. Wynne Parry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. |
| Consulting Orthopaedic Surgeon | *G. I. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., M.Ch. (Orth.), F.R.C.S. |
| Consulting Venereologist | *H. Vernon Williams, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. |

†Also part-time District Medical Officers of Health.

*Under contract with Regional Hospital Boards.

Mental Welfare Officers

Glyn Lloyd, R.M.N., 9 Plas Tudur, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3309).

R. J. Jones, Bryn Mein Farm, Llanfaelog. (Tel. Rhosneigr 442)

H. Betts, D.P.A., 6 Corn Hir, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 2307)

W. A. Pretty, 16 Lon Talwrn, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3376)

Social Welfare Officers

Miss C. Jones

Miss M. L. Pollock.

Home Help Organiser

Mrs. G. Griffith.

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Chief Administrative Assistant

Horace Betts, D.P.A.

Clerical Staff

Gwilym Jones.

Miss H. A. Roberts.

Miss E. M. Jones.

Mrs. O. Ll. Evans.

Miss R. Jones. (Left 19.11.65).

Miss H. Davies.

Miss I. G. Hughes.

Mrs. J. Foulkes. (Left 29.7.65).

Miss V. Richards.

Miss E. Pritchard.

Miss S. Evans. (Commenced 1.10.65).

Deputy Ambulance Officer

Left Williams.

ASSOCIATED OFFICERS OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Clerk of the County Council

Idris Davies, LL.B.

County Architect

N. Sq. Johnson, A.R.I.B.A., A.M.T.P.I.

County Treasurer

A. I. Peake, F.I.M.T.A.

Inspector of Food and Drugs

H. A. Thomas, M.I.W.M.A.

Public Analyst

J. G. Sherrat, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Children's Officer

Miss M. Rowland.

County Water Engineer

A. B. Groves, B.Sc. (Hons.), A.M.I.C.E., M.I.W.E.

NURSING STAFF

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Superintendent Nursing Officer | Miss Hilda V. Parry, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H. V. Cert. |
| Deputy Supt. Nursing Officer | Miss J. E. Jones, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H. V. Cert. |
| Health Visitors | *Mrs. G. Rowlands. *Miss E. C. Pritchard. *Miss M. C. Williams. Mrs. A. E. Jones. *Miss E. Hughes. *Miss G. Foulkes. *Miss M. E. Clarke. *Miss E. J. Thomas. *Miss P. R. Holt. *Miss O. Hughes (commenced 4.8.65) |

* Also School Nurses.

| | |
|-------------------------|--|
| District Nurse/Midwives | Nurse C. Davies, Bryn Rheidiol, Menai Bridge. (Tel. Menai Bridge 310). Nurse A. Evans. (Retired 4.5.65). Nurse E. Wyn Hughes, Llain Nest, New- borough. (Tel. Newborough 213). Nurse E. Jones, Tyddyn Paul, Llanfechell. (Tel. Cemaes Bay 247). Nurse P. Lloyd, Bryn, Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2029). Nurse P. M. Murphy, Ty Ceiliog, Beau- maris. (Tel. Beaumaris 296). Nurse E. Parry, Greenacres, Bull Bay Road, Amlwch. (Tel. Amlwch 396). Nurse G. Price Gwynant, Penrhos, Holy- head. (Tel. Holyhead 2700). Nurse E. Helsby Hughes, Ty'n Rhos, Penysarn. (Tel. Amlwch 574). Nurse S. Owen, Bodrewyn, Cleveland Ave., Holyhead. (Tel. Holyhead 2578). Nurse D. Williams, 7 Pennant, Llangefni. (Tel. Llangefni 3208). Nurse A. M. Parry, Cartref, Bodedern. (Tel. Valley 246). Nurse K. Williams. (left 28.2.66). Nurse C. E. Jones, Preswylfa, Marianglas. (Tel. Moelfre 414). Nurse M. M. Williams, Ty Hen, Rhosneigr. (Tel. Rhosneigr 331). Nurse E. R. Craig, Manora, Bryn Teg, Llandegfan. (Tel. Glyn Garth 289) (com- menced 9.8.65). Nurse G. Williams. (from 11.1.65 to 21.1.66). |
|-------------------------|--|

OTHER STAFF

Matrons—Homes for the Aged :

Llys-y-Gwynt

Miss Sarah E. Williams.

Park Mount

Miss Grace Hughes, S.R.N.

Garreglwyd

Mrs. E. M. Williams, S.R.N.

Home Teacher for the Blind

Miss Dilys Jones.

Supervisor of Junior Training Centre

Mrs. Mabel Wilson, J.P.

Supervisor of Adult Training Centre

Mr. H. O. Williams. (commenced 1.10.65).

APPENDIX "C."

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

| <i>Clinic</i> | <i>Time</i> | <i>Place where held</i> | <i>Days when held in month</i> |
|----------------|-------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| AMLWCH | 2 p.m. | Madyn Rd. | 2nd and 4th Thursday |
| HOLYHEAD | 2 p.m. | St. David's Priory | Every Wednesday |
| LLANGFNI | 2 p.m. | Isgraig Clinic | 1st and 3rd Thursday |

PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS AT INFANT WELFARE CENTRES

| <i>Name of Centre</i> | <i>Place where held</i> | <i>Days when held in month</i> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| AMLWCH | Madyn Rd. | 1st and 3rd Thursday |
| ABERFFRAW | Village Hall | 1st and 3rd Tuesday |
| BEAUMARIS | New Street | 1st and 3rd Thursday |
| BENLLECH | Memorial Hall | 1st and 3rd Monday |
| CEMAES BAY | Village Hall | 2nd and 4th Wednesday |
| GWALCHMAI | Village Hall | 1st and 3rd Tuesday |
| HOLYHEAD | St. David's Priory | 2nd and 4th Thursday |
| LLANGFNI | Isgraig Clinic | 2nd and 4th Thursday |
| LLANFAETHLU | Coffee House | 2nd and 4th Friday |
| LLANFAIRPWLL | Presbyterian Church | 2nd and 4th Friday |
| MENAI BRIDGE | Do. | 2nd and 4th Wednesday |
| NEWBOROUGH | Memorial Hall | 1st and 3rd Wednesday |
| VALLEY | Court Room | 2nd and 4th Monday |

APPENDIX "D."

AREA, POPULATION, BIRTHS, DEATHS FOR 1965

| <i>District</i> | <i>Area in Acres</i> | <i>Population</i> | | | <i>Live Births</i> | <i>Deaths</i> |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | | <i>Census 1951</i> | <i>Census 1961</i> | <i>Mid-year 1965</i> | | |
| Amlwch | 4,494 | 2,700 | 2,910 | 3,600 | 78 | 43 |
| Beaumaris | 3,135 | 2,128 | 1,960 | 1,930 | 37 | 30 |
| Holyhead | 730 | 10,569 | 10,408 | 10,650 | 231 | 175 |
| Llangefni | 2,510 | 2,225 | 3,209 | 3,330 | 69 | 37 |
| Menai Bridge | 824 | 1,855 | 2,337 | 2,250 | 40 | 34 |
| Urban | 11,693 | 19,477 | 20,824 | 21,760 | 455 | 319 |
| Aethwy | 52,352 | 10,434 | 10,214 | 10,660 | 187 | 147 |
| Twrcelyn | 53,865 | 8,569 | 7,992 | 9,240 | 159 | 115 |
| Valley | 58,784 | 12,157 | 12,670 | 13,800 | 268 | 157 |
| Rural | 165,001 | 31,160 | 30,876 | 33,700 | 614 | 419 |
| Anglesey | 176,694 | 50,637 | 51,700 | 55,460 | 1,069 | 738 |

ANNUAL RATES PER 1,000 ESTIMATED POPULATION

| <i>District</i> | <i>Birth Rate</i> | <i>Death Rate for</i> | | | |
|--------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| | | <i>All Causes</i> | <i>Respiratory Diseases</i> | <i>Cancer</i> | <i>Heart Disease</i> |
| Amlwch | 21.7 | 11.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 5.0 |
| Beaumaris | 19.2 | 15.5 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 3.6 |
| Holyhead | 21.7 | 16.4 | 1.3 | 3.3 | 4.6 |
| Llangefni | 20.7 | 11.1 | 0.6 | 2.7 | 4.2 |
| Menai Bridge | 17.7 | 15.1 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 4.4 |
| Urban | 20.9 | 14.7 | 1.1 | 2.7 | 4.5 |
| Aethwy | 17.5 | 13.8 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 4.7 |
| Twrcelyn | 17.2 | 12.4 | 0.5 | 2.9 | 3.9 |
| Valley | 19.4 | 11.4 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 |
| Rural | 18.2 | 12.4 | 1.1 | 2.2 | 3.7 |
| Anglesey | 19.3 | 13.3 | 1.1 | 2.4 | 4.0 |

INFANT DEATHS—STILLBIRTHS

| <i>District</i> | <i>Infant Deaths</i> | | <i>Stillbirths</i> | |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------|--------------------|---------------|
| | <i>No.</i> | <i>Rate*</i> | <i>No.</i> | <i>Rate**</i> |
| Amlwch | — | 0.0 | 3 | 37.0 |
| Beaumaris | 3 | 81.1 | 1 | 26.3 |
| Holyhead | 7 | 30.3 | 6 | 25.3 |
| Llangefni | 1 | 14.5 | 1 | 14.3 |
| Menai Bridge | 1 | 25.0 | — | 0.0 |
| Urban | 12 | 26.4 | 11 | 23.6 |
| Aethwy | 9 | 48.1 | 7 | 36.1 |
| Twrcelyn | 2 | 12.6 | 2 | 12.4 |
| Valley | 4 | 14.9 | 6 | 21.9 |
| Rural | 15 | 24.4 | 15 | 23.8 |
| Anglesey | 27 | 25.3 | 26 | 23.7 |

*per 1,000 live births.

**per 1,000 births (live and still).

